GENERAL NEWS.

William H. Vanderbilt Dies at His New York Home,

Striking and Non-Union Miners in Pennsylvania

Fight a Battle of Two Hours' Duration—Ten Wounded.

Natural Gas in Pennsylvania Wrecks a Dwelling House.

Terrible Destruction by Prairie Fires in Kansas.

Kansas City Left in Darkness by Explosion of Its Gas Works.

Vanderbilt Dead.

NEW YORK, December 8.—Wm. H. Vanderbilt is dead and without a moment's warning. The message came for him and he was no more. The gilt iron cross over the gate that leads to the grounds of the Roman Catholic orphan asylum on Fifth avenue gleamed brightly under the electric lamps to-night. The rays of its brightness were reflected in the windows of the huge brown stone pile, behind whose closed curtains one of the richest men in the world lay dead, stricken suddenly and without warning. The horses of the street were hushed in the block carriages turned out and passers-by stopped to inquire if it was true that the millionaire was dead. Inside, servants and friends tiptoed around with grave and saddened faces. The door bell was rung almost every minute, and the wide portals swung open to admit other friends who came to mourn with the mourners. The children of the dead were gathered there about his corpse. None of them had been with him in the hour of his death. To none had he had time to speak a word of farewell. His features were peaceful and as natural as if he had just ceased talking and laid down to rest. His death had been as pathetic as it was sudden. Mr. Vanderbilt was always an early riser. Of late years he had made it a practice to rise at 7 or not much later, and throughout the increasing ill health of the last two winters he had adhered to this practice. After arising to-day he had his usual morning conference with his sons, Cornelius and William K., who were the active managers of his railroad properties, and afterward with Mr. E. V. Rossiter, his private secretary and treasurer of the New York Central railroad. These conferences were held in Mr. Vanderbilt's study of the mansion. During the morning conference to-day he had been more than ordinarily alert and active, so much so as to excite comment, to which he replied in a good-humored jocular vein that he had eaten a good breakfast and was looking forward with pleasant anticipation to a ride up the boulevard with his son-in-law, Hamilton McK. Twombly, in the afternoon. At 11 o'clock he sent to the Grand Central depot for his old-time friend, Chauncey M. Depew, president of the New York Central railroad, with the message that he wished to see him. Mr. Depew was engaged in a conference at the depot and sent word that he would not be able to come for an hour, and Mr. Vanderbilt delayed the appointment until 1 o'clock, and to occupy the interval went down to the studio of J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor, in West Fifty-second street, to sit for a bronze bust of himself which the trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons wished to place in the vestibule of the college for the erection of which he recently gave half a million dollars. He returned and took lunch at 12:30 with his wife, his son George and Mr. Twombly. At the stable he was noticeably bright and cheerful. At 1 o'clock Mr. Robert Garrett, president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, called upon Mr. Depew at the Grand Central depot, and finding him still detained there went up to Mr. Vanderbilt's house to inform the millionaire and take Mr. Depew's place. Mr. Vanderbilt greeted him cordially and engaged in a long and animated conversation with him about railroad matters. The railroad magnates were discussing the new terminal facilities of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, the new inlet into the city, when Mr. Garrett was suddenly made aware of a slight indistinctness in Mr. Vanderbilt's speech that grew into an inarticulate sound. As he leaned over to catch his words Mr. Vanderbilt pitched forward without a word of warning and fell heavily on the floor on his face. Mr. Garrett sprang to his feet with an exclamation of alarm, and seizing a pillow from a sofa put it under his friend's head, then summoned Mrs. Vanderbilt and George, the youngest son. Messengers were sent in haste for physicians. One from the neighborhood responded first, and was followed almost immediately by the family doctor, Dr. James W. McLeon. Such simple restoratives as were at hand had been applied, but human aid was in vain. Mr. Vanderbilt never spoke or moved after he fell under the sudden stroke, and died within a few minutes without a struggle. To all intents and purposes he was dead the instant he fell forward upon the floor. It was 2:30 o'clock when Dr. McLeon led the stricken widow from the room where her husband had sat planning and working in the full price of health and strength five minutes before.

Dr. McLeon pronounced his death the result of a sudden stroke of paralysis, due to the bursting of a large blood vessel at the base of the brain, of the kind that are absolutely fatal at the moment. He stated that Mr. Vanderbilt's death was as painless as it was sudden. The doctor knew his patient most intimately, and promptly certified to the cause of death to avoid the unnecessary formality of a coroner's inquest and autopsy. One by one the children ... as the report spread with ... rapidity through the city, the nearest friends of the dead magnate also came. Universal consternation and grief prevailed at the most unexpected news. Mr. Vanderbilt, while he had for two years past been a victim more or less of indigestion with its attendant ills and kindred serious disorders, had lately, despite the frequent reports of his death, been apparently mending. Mr. Vanderbilt had his own little private superstitions, and one of them was that if he ever passed the age of '65, which for some reason in the family's history is looked upon as the critical age, he would be good for twenty years more. In a conversation with a near friend more than three weeks ago, he stated this as his belief, when the subject was brought up, and he rejoiced in the knowledge that the turning point was nearly reached. Had Mr. Vanderbilt lived to May 8 next year he would have been 65 years of age.

By arrangement of the nearest friends of the family it was decided that the funeral should be on Friday next at 10 o'clock, from St. Bartholomew's church, at Madison avenue and Forty ninth street. At Mr. Vanderbilt's own desire he will be interred in the family mausoleum in the Moravian cemetery at New Dorp, Long Island, which has just been completed. Mr. Vanderbilt had made a will. What its provisions are is not known to any one outside of the family and his confidential counsel and friend, Mr. Depew. The children Mr. Vanderbilt leaves are in their regular succession as to age, from Cornelius, who is about 40 years of age, down, Cornelius, William K., Frederick W. and George W., and four daughters Mrs. E. F. Shepard, Mrs. Wm. D. Sloane, Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly and Mrs. Dr. Seward Webb. Cornelius and Wm. K. are both actively engaged in the management of family railroad interests and will so continue. Mr. Vanderbilt is considered to have been worth $200,000,000. His annual household expenses were $200,000, his income over $10,000,000 a year. He lost money in stocks last year, but recovered it this season.

The Death of Vanderbilt.

NEW YORK, December 9.—Depew, president of the New York Central, said this morning that the board of directors would probably hold a meeting to-morrow to take action on the death of Vanderbilt. Meetings of the following companies will be held: Canada Southern, New York Sleeping Car Co., American District Telegraph Co., and Western Union Telegraph Co. Depew visited the Vanderbilt mansion to-day and held a conference with members of the family relative to funeral arrangements. It is not expected that the will will be read until after the funeral on Friday. New York Central depots will be draped in mourning to-day. Several engineers have already placed crape on their engines. All the officers of the company will attend the funeral, and tickets for admission to the church will be issued.

NEW YORK, December 9.—C. M. Depew to-night said that at the funeral of William H. Vanderbilt, which will take place Friday, the following gentlemen would act as pall bearers: Samuel F. Barger, C. M. Depew, J. Pierrepont Morgan, Charles C. Clark, Judge Rapallo, Judge J. Brady, William Turnbull, William L. Scott, William Bliss, D. O. Mills, George J. Magee and S. W. Caldwell. The funeral will be held in St. Bartholomew church and admission will be by tickets, which will be issued to-day. A number of prominent railroad and business men who had been acquainted with Mr. Vanderbilt called at the residence on Fifth avenue to-day.

Cable dispatches of respect and condolence were received from James McHenry and J. S. Morgan from London; and Messrs. Harges and Winthrop from Paris. Letters and telegrams were also received from Bishop Potter, Jno. A. King, Samuel P. Colt, S. S. Jewett, Monsignor Capel, E. B. Gowen and A. J. Drexel. Judge Rapallo, it is said, drew the will of Mr. Vanderbilt, and its contents will be made public Friday after the funeral. Wm. K. and George Vanderbilt are to-night keeping vigil beside the remains of their father.

NEW YORK, December 10.—The undertaker was early at Vanderbilt's house this morning to see that everything was in order. He had been to New Dorp, Staten Island, and made preparations for the funeral interment. The coffin will not be ready for this evening. Two sons of the dead man, William and George, sat up all night as watchers, and Mrs. Vanderbilt spent the hours beside the dead body of her husband. With the morning came many messages of condolence and cards of friends, but everything was without undue bustle or confusion. On the street carriages and carts rattled by, their drivers oblivious of the grief of the stricken family within. But on the sidewalk a majority of promenaders either stopped and gazed at the drawn curtains or walked slowly once or twice past the house. The funeral arrangements will not be changed. Private services will be held at the house and afterward the funeral will take place from St. Bartholomew's church. No autopsy will be made, as the coroner is perfectly satisfied that death was caused by cerebral apoplexy.

The funeral services will be as simple as possible, merely the ritual of the Episcopal church without any sermon. Only the actual relatives will be admitted to the church. The remains will then be taken by coach and boat to New Dorp, S. I., and deposited in a vault pending the completion of the family mausoleum. Detectives will be on duty at the church to warn away suspicious characters. Two members of the detective force have been on guard in the neighborhood of the mansion, and it is said a guard will be placed over the vault pending the removal of the remains to the mausoleum.

Vanderbilt's Death and the Markets

LONDON, December 9.—The death of Vanderbilt had a depressing effect on American securities at the stock exchange. At the opening the American list showed a decline of 1 to 3 per cent as compared with closing prices last evening. At 12 o'clock New York Central was quoted at 103½, a decline of 1½ from yesterday's closing quotations.

LONDON, December 9.—4:30 p. m.—The prices of American securities are improving.

CHICAGO, December 9.—The death of Vanderbilt had no appreciable effect upon the course of values in speculation in the grain trade here. May wheat, which closed 94½ last evening, sold at 94 and is now 94⅛. Corn sold up to 41⅛ and is now 41, or the same as last night's closing. The other markets show no change.

NEW YORK, December 9.—Wall street brokers and operators arrived at their offices unusually early this morning. There was anxiety everywhere to know what the stock market would do at the opening, but a confident tone was observable in nearly every instance where opinions were expressed; and London quotations, which were here half an hour before the opening of the New York stock market, were reassuring. A crowd of brokers stood in the Lake Shore corner. Wild excitement prevailed for a few minutes. In other parts of the room the crowd was less pushing, but the excitement was greater than is often witnessed at the opening of the board. The opening quotations for Lake Shore was 85, but the next sale reported was at 85½ and the next at 85¾. The dealings were in large blocks of 500 to 2000 shares, and for a short time different prices were ruling at the same time. The opening figure reported for Lake Shore marked a decline of 3 per cent from last evening's closing prices.

Miners' Riots.

PITTSBURG, December 10.—Pine Run was the scene of another riot this morning between striking coal miners and men working at reduced wages. About half past three, when 25 miners were on the way to work, a squad of 200 masked men met them and demanded that they return home. This they refused to do and the mob made an attack upon them with clubs, sticks and stones. The riot lasted two hours. Ten men were injured. One, Newton Campbell, was beaten insensible. His injuries are believed to be fatal. Richard ... and Samuel Myford were also seriously injured. The others got away with slight cuts and bruises. After standing their ground nearly two hours, the non-unionists were driven off and fled to places of safety. The strikers stayed in the vicinity until latter daybreak, waiting for more miners to come to work, but none made an appearance. The mob then wedged the switch of a private coal road running to the mine and disappeared over the hills. A train coming along a short time after was thrown from the track and the engine upturned. No one was hurt. Sheriff Gray with a posse has left for the scene. The mob is believed to be the one organized to visit all the mines to-day where men are working at a reduction, and more trouble is anticipated.

PITTSBURG, December 10.—A telegram has been received from Lynn & Co., owners of the Coal Valley coal works, requesting the sheriff to send a posse at once, as a riot is in progress between strikers and non-union miners. A posse will be dispatched at once.

PITTSBURG, December 10.—There was no further trouble at Pine Run to-day, but another outbreak is looked for to-morrow morning. Sheriff Gray returned to this city this afternoon and reported everything quiet. He is holding himself in readiness, however, and will start for the mines if there is any indication of another assault. The strikers are camped in the woods some distance from the mines but will not allow any one to approach them. The people living in the vicinity are greatly alarmed and anticipate a general raid along the river. Superintendent O'Neil of the Pine Run mines says he believes the mob will attack the mines again to-night and that an effort will be made to burn the tipples and engine house. The movement seems to have been a thoroughly organized one, as secret meetings of the strikers have been held daily for over a week. It is believed that the Aliquippa mines will be the next point of attack, as suspicious looking men have been hanging around all day. This evening 50 repeating rifles were shipped to the Aliquippa mines to be distributed among the non-union men. They will be supplied with 50 rounds of ammunition, and bloodshed is quite probable if the strikers attempt to disturb them on their way to and from work. It was learned to-night that the rioters paid a visit to Walton's mines near Elizabeth this morning during the absence of the workmen and destroyed their tools. They also broke off the end gates of the coal wagons which were standing on the slope loaded and then dumped the coal out.

The Mormon Trouble.

SALT LAKE, December 9.—Of the report of the city council the Tribune will to-day say: The best answer is a brief statement of facts. As the Edmunds law has been executed the rage and hate of the Mormon people have increased. Their fury has been daily intensified by the Mormon press which has pictured federal officers as the scum of the earth and the execution of the law as persecution. The affair of July Fourth, open threats of the Mormon press and preachers, assaults on houses of federal officers, beating of the deputy marshal were but steps leading to one certain point. The attempted assassination of Marshal Collin brought on the climax, which threatened violence so imminent that many believed it would come. The Deseret News cried out, asking how much longer before the people would be roused to fury. Two days later the Herald declared the public mind was wrought up to a pitch that would be dangerous in any other community. It then proceeded to describe the deputy marshal as a murderer and as far as possible to further inflame the populace. Outside the Mormon press was quite as violent. In such emergencies Governor Murray, backed by a great many citizens, stated to the president the facts; also that federal officials and non-Mormons were utterly without protection in the face of an organized force, and asked that orders be given General McCook to insure tranquility. What was done was mere prudence. The order stationing a company in this city should have been made long ago. For the city council at the command of the Mormon church to order an investigation and make a bogus report don't count. The same body gravely endorsed the lowering of the flag because law breakers had been sent to prison."

SAN FRANCISCO, December 9.—It is stated to-night that orders have been received at military headquarters here to hold troops in readiness in case of Mormon troubles in Utah.

English Politics.

LONDON, December 9.—The cabinet will meet Monday next. The Daily News says: It is earned on high authority that the government has abandoned the policy of conciliating Parnell, and will endeavor to form a coalition with the whigs to resist Parnell. Unless Mr. Gladstone moves a vote of want of confidence in the government the new parliament will immediately adjourn until February.

Election returns received up to 5 o'clock this afternoon show the election of 334 liberals, 248 conservatives and 81 nationalists.

LONDON, December 9.—Seven parliamentary seats remain to be declared. The liberals count upon obtaining three of these seats. A report which is believed in the liberal clubs is current to the effect that Mr. Gladstone has decided to seize the first chance to oust the conservatives. He is said to be eager for office, proposing to conclude his public life with the production of a home rule measure for Ireland.

Mr. Bradlaugh has entered into negotiations with liberal leaders. He proposes not to present himself at the bar of the house to take the oath of office at the opening of parliament, provided the liberals will introduce and support a bill allowing members elect to affirm instead of taking the oath.

The members of the new house who never before were elected to parliament is 332. This has had no parallel since the first parliament under the reform bill in 1832. Mr. F. A. Channing, liberal, who has been elected in Northamptonshire, was born in America and is a grand nephew of Rev. Dr. Wm. Ellery Channing.

Gladstone's Advice.

LONDON, December 10.—The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon urges Gladstone to arrange matters with Mr. Parnell instantly, so the liberals may assume the reins of government. It suggests that Parnell be summoned to Gladstone's residence, to confer with the late premier, Lord Rosebury and Earl Spencer.

The Balkan War.

BELGRADE, December 10.—It is not believed here that the powers will be able to prevent a decisive battle being fought between the Bulgarians and Servians. The Servians will not admit that they have been conquered. They now have a large army composed of the flower of the nation concentrated here and are burning to retrieve their military honor. Servia has sent a circular to foreign ministers here stating that she cannot accept Bulgarian conditions of the price of peace because they are dishonorable. Hostilities will therefore be resumed this evening.

NISSA, December 10.—Forty Servians have been shot for mutilating themselves by blowing their trigger fingers off and otherwise injuring themselves to escape military service. King Milan ordered their execution.

LONDON, December 10.—The Servians to-day attacked the Bulgarian outposts at St. Nicholas, Zoor and Krivofer, and were repulsed at all points.

SOFIA, December 10.—No losses were sustained in the attack made by Servians on the Bulgarian outposts to-day.

BELGRADE, December 10.—Servia's note to foreign ministers here state that Servia is waiting for Bulgaria to begin offensive measures, and that she is willing to submit to mediation of the powers and to accept terms consonant with Servia's honor.

Emperor William Ill.

LONDON, December 10.—A dispatch from Berlin says Emperor William is seriously ill. Fears are entertained that the ailment is of a serious character.

Buried in a Sewer.

CLEVELAND, December 9.—At Akron, O., late this afternoon a sewer which was being constructed caved in, burying seven laborers, four of whom were crushed to death and three others were injured so badly that they will probably die. The cave occurred without a moment's warning. The ground which had been frozen for two or three days was softened by a thaw to-day. Three of the men were standing on a scaffolding and the four others at the bottom of the sewer, which had been excavated to a depth of 22 feet. Suddenly the timbers began cracking and the water-soaked earth for a distance of twenty feet on each side of the sewer rolled down upon the unfortunate workmen. William McG..., one of the men on the scaffold, escaped, but all the others were caught by the mass of timbers and earth. A great crowd of people soon assembled. The groans of the men who were but partially buried were heartrending. They called for assistance, but for some time no one would venture near the hole. Finally a large force of men was set to work with shovels, and in half an hour two victims were taken out. They were yet alive but in terrible agony. Another hour's digging brought them to a third man whose groans had guided the rescuing party. Near him was found the body of a fourth man dead, it being apparent at the time that the others were dead. The search was abandoned for the night. The list of the killed and wounded is as follows: Max Rosenberg, aged 27, single, dead; Henry Frizert, dead; unknown Italian, dead; John Wykoff, aged 38, married, chest and abdomen crushed and leg broken, will die; Henry Walter, aged 35, married, legs crushed and scalp wound, may recover; Augustus Kreost, aged 28, believed to be fatally injured.

Natural Gas Explosion.

CANONSBURG, Pa., December 9.—This morning at 4 o'clock an explosion of natural gas occurred at the residence of Wesley Green, Main street, wrecking the building and hurling the occupants from their beds into the lot surrounding the house, thirty feet away. The force of the concussion was so terrific that the roof was lifted from the house and carried a hundred yards. The sides of the building bulged out and then fell. Immediately after the fragments of the structure took fire and in less than an hour the whole was in ashes. Mr. Green, his wife and two children were lifted with the flying debris, beds and all, and landed in the yard. None were fatally injured. Mr. Greer's hair and moustache were singed and his back severely injured. Mrs. Greer was burned about the head and hands and her hair was burned off.

At Sandy Creek, Penna., also there was a natural gas explosion at the supply station of the Philadelphia Natural Gas company, located there, this morning at ten o'clock. The valves were blown out, leading off high pressure to this city and causing suspension of work at several mills and factories here. The explosion was followed by fire, which destroyed the building. No person was injured.

The Silver Conspiracy.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—Various petitions signed by citizens of Iowa were placed in the petition box of the house to-day, reciting that the president, secretary of the treasury, the American Bankers' association, and leading newspapers of eastern cities have joined in a conspiracy to increase the value and purchasing power of funded debts and fixed incomes through the depreciation of general values by the demonetization of silver and suspension of its coinage. The petitioners ask congress to place the coinage of silver on an equality with the coinage of gold, and ask that coin certificates be continued, that no issue be made of one and two dollar notes, and the public debt be liquidated as rapidly as the revenues of the government will permit.

Resolving Against Silver.

NEW YORK, December 9.—There was to-day a meeting of the board of trade and transportation, and a committee on silver coinage submitted the following:

Resolved, That the compulsory coinage of the standard silver dollar should be suspended and that the coinage of the silver dollar be resumed only when demanded by the general interests of the country, or when silver shall be restored as good money through its interchangeability and equality with gold before the law among the leading commercial nations.

This resolution was recommended to the national board of trade for consideration at its January meeting.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

DENVER, December 9.—A Boulder special to the News says: A horrible accident occurred on the Denver and Utah Pacific narrow gauge railroad near Cardie last evening, at six o'clock, which resulted in horribly mutilating and killing Mrs. Jenkins. The freight train was going to the Mitchell mine, and going up the heavy grade only part of the train was taken at first. When the engine was returning for the balance of the train, backing down the grade on the Baker switch, it ran over Mrs. Jenkins, who was at the time returning home from a neighbor's and was crossing a little bridge on the road. Her body was not found until afterwards by some miners. The arm was cut off cleanly and one leg was smashed into jelly and the body bruised. She was doubtless killed almost instantly. Her husband is one of the lessees of the Baker mine.

Captured at Pueblo.

DENVER, December 9.—A Pueblo special to the News says: Alfred C. Hammond, an Englishman, about 28 years old, was arrested on the D. & R. G. train from Salt Lake this evening by Marshal Kohn on a charge of embezzlement. The marshal had received a telegram from Sheriff Peter Becker of Leadville authorizing the arrest. It seems that Hammond had a lease on a mine and the charge against him is supposed to be that he sold the mine and absconded with the money. He had a large sum on his person when arrested. He attempted to pull a gun but the marshal made him drop it. Hammond was accompanied by a very handsome young woman whom he acknowledges to be his mistress. She refused to get off the train and went on to Denver. It is supposed she had a good part of Hammond's money. He is in jail awaiting the arrival of officers from Leadville.

Explosion of Gas.

KANSAS CITY, December 9.—An explosion occurred between one and two o'clock this morning in the purifying house of the Kansas City Gas works, which demolished the purifying house and part of the engine house and shook buildings for blocks around. Many windows in the vicinity were broken. Twenty men were at work in the works, but only one, Julius Slosson, the engineer, was seriously hurt. The gas company estimates the damage to its property at $75,000, and their loss on revenue until the works are repaired will be heavy. The work of repairs will be pushed with the utmost vigor, but it is uncertain when it will be completed. Meanwhile the city gas supply will be cut off probably for six weeks. There are various theories regarding the explosion. One is that it was the work of dynamite, caused by some discharged employes. The matter will be thoroughly investigated. The city council will hold a special session this afternoon to consider measures for temporarily lighting the city.

KANSAS CITY, December 9.—The demand for lamps to-day exhausted the stock of the dealers in the city and new supplies were ordered by telegraph. Except where the electric light is used the only resort is the coal oil lamp or tallow dip, and the city streets this evening present an appearance as strange as it is gloomy. Orders for electric lights poured in from merchants and others much faster than they could be filled. The theatres and hotels have made provisional arrangements for illumination and there will be no more serious results than the inconvenience for the time from the cessation of a gas supply. Unusual police precautions will be taken for the protection of life and property on the darkened streets and about the houses.

Until the debris is cleared away at the scene of the explosion, the extent of damage cannot be definitely ascertained and the requisite time for rebuilding determined. The gas company had trouble with some twenty striking employes several weeks ago, and it is said that threats have since been made against the property.

KANSAS CITY, December 9.—The city council has determined to put on fifty additional policemen and place twenty-five electric lights on the principal streets. The authorities are divided as to the nature of the explosion. The dynamite theory which was generally advanced in the newspapers seems to be gradually yielding to the belief that it was a gas explosion.

Prairie Fires.

WINFIELD, Kas., December 5.—Terrific fires are reported as the result of Friday's gale, the most destructive and continuous wind ever experienced in this section. The northeast of Cowley county was swept by fire with fearful destruction to property. The cattle ranch of Tomlin & Webb of this city, thirty miles below here in the territory, was entirely destroyed with a herd of from four to six hundred cattle.

TOPEKA, December 5.—A special from Burton, Ks., says that during the high wind Friday, a prairie fire broke out seven miles north of that place, which swept over an area of about thirty miles, destroying 1,000 stacks of hay and grain, numbers of sheep, hogs and cattle sheds. It is not stated how far east the fire extended.

Further and more definite reports of the prairie fire in Silver Lake township, this county, Friday bring advice of terrible loss of property which cannot now be estimated. On Edwards' ranch 5,800 tons of hay was burned. Johnson & Williams lost 500 tons of hay, besides fences, sheds and crops. Patrick McNeery was entirely burned out, losing everything but clothing. Of one family in Edwards county a man was fatally burned, and John Leeper and John Berry are not expected to live. The fire is supposed to have originated on the Pottawattomie Indian reservation several days before. The full loss cannot be given.

An Invincible Turns Up.

DUBLIN, December 10.—The aggressive section of the Fenian Brotherhood was somewhat startled to-day by the announcement that a man who recently surrendered to the police for protection and gave the name of John Kelly, occupation laborer, is really Joseph Smith, the invincible, who turned informer and testified against the men hanged for the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under Secretary Burke, in Phoenix park. Kelly when he surrendered himself stated that he was a member of a secret organization and had been notified under penalty of death to shoot County Judge Curran and others who participated in the examination of the invincibles in March last. A report was published throughout Great Britain stating that Joseph Smith, the informer, died from intemperance.

Switchmen's Strike.

CHICAGO, December 10.—Switchmen employed in the Chicago and Quincy yard have struck. The night men quit last night and the day force is expected to go out this morning. The trouble is a continuation of the misunderstanding of some weeks ago. The night men went to work at seven p. m. They were frequently compelled to quit work by engines called in, which stopped switching, and they were paid only for actual time put in. They demanded a full night's pay if they worked until midnight and a full night's pay if they reported for duty at all. The company acceded to the demand, but recently the operatives found that the company had failed to keep the agreement, and after giving notice struck last night.

A Fatal Blunder.

ELMIRA, N. Y., December 10.—The wreck of the St. Louis express on the Erie road at Selo Thursday morning, by which Engineer Allen was killed, has been explained by the arrest and confession of Telegraph Operator Howard. He says he made a mistake in turning the switch, which threw the east-bound train from the track. When he saw the terrible result of his blunder he ran back and turned the switch so that it would appear that it was in proper position. Howard is spoken of as an honest young man, and much sympathy is expressed for him.

The Mexican Revolution.

LAREDO, Tex., December 10.—Information has reached here that the revolutionist Rodriguez at the head of 100 men, entered Villaldama, Nuevo Leon, yesterday and levied a forced loan ... and a quantity of corn. Villaldama is a city of nearly 5,000 on the Mexican National railway, sixty miles this side of Monterey.

Not Guilty.

LOUISVILLE, December 10.—G. H. Watts, charged with being the proprietor of the Palais Royal, the most noted gambling house in the city, was pronounced not guilty in the circuit court. Watts is chairman of the finance committee of the city council and one of the proprietors of the Louisville Turf Exchange.

Railroad Rates.

CHICAGO, December 10.—The general passenger agents of the eastern lines held a meeting here to-day and made an effort to advance the rate from Chicago to New York to $20. The western roads, however, demanded a differential rate in favor of ... rates being advanced, which was refused, thus defeating the project, for the present at least.

A Bequest to Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 10.—The will of Walter L. Newberry, filed this afternoon ... According to a contingent bequest ... this city, by the provisions of the will of her late husband $2,500,000 of his large estate is to be devoted to the erection of a free public library in this city.

France and Burmah.

RANGOON, December 10.—Documents have been discovered at Mandalay showing that an offensive and defensive alliance exists between France and Burmah.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES

Three desperadoes and smugglers were killed in a fight yesterday by Texas officers.

A German family of ... at Tarrentum, Pa., are fatally ill with trichinosis, caused by eating raw pork.

A gin house at Grenada, Miss., burned yesterday. Three men sleeping in the building were burned to death.

The president yesterday appointed Chas. F. M. Niles register of the land office at Garden City, Kas., vice Lowell ... Myton, suspended.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Ft. Worth and Denver railway was held yesterday. The report shows net earnings for the year $107,6...

The health committee of Montreal has decided to issue a circular to the effect that the city has not been in a better sanitary condition for the past ten years than at present.

The closing of the ... telephone cases has again been postponed. At a conference of the interior department officials, last Wednesday evening, and the ... time was granted counsel in which to file briefs.

The ... conference was continued yesterday at Cincinnati. A committee was appointed to secure a religious ... of as many cities as possible, after an animated discussion of the subject.

The official funeral services for the late King Alfonso were solemnly celebrated yesterday in the cathedral at Havana. The day was observed as a general holiday and all classes of people joined in honoring the memory of the dead king.

Complimentary Notice.

The greatest consolation to one at ... is the improved surroundings which comes with age, experience and wisdom.

We are reminded of this fact by the appearance of the new Seed Annual of D. M. Ferry & Co., the celebrated seedsmen of Detroit, Mich. (They enjoy the enviable reputation of being the widest and best known firm, in any business in the United States.) Millions of people, gardening both for profit and pleasure, have found ever increasing satisfaction and delight in using their seeds.

Every one desiring seeds of the biggest type and best quality, should secure their Annual. It is sent free on application.

He Didn't Like Tongue with His Chicken.

Yonkers Statesman.

"That chicken I ate for dinner has made me feel real uncomfortable," said Crimsonback, as he settled himself in his arm-chair in front of the grate to spend a cozy evening with his happy family. "Well, John, it isn't the first time that chicken has not agreed with you," said his kind wife, sympathetically. "No," spoke up little Johnnie, the six-year-old, addressing his mother; "last night, when pa and you had that dispute, after you had left the room, I heard pa say to Mr. Yeast: 'The old hen never did agree with me, anyway.'"

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Judge Goodwin in the Salt Lake Tribune shows very conclusively that if threats amount to anything there was reason enough for sending troops to Salt Lake to defend the gentiles. The recent convictions for polygamy have roused the Mormons to vindictive acts and utterances. But there is little danger of an open revolt. Assassination is the Mormon method.

It will be remembered that [illegible] and Storm, [illegible], were boycotted for [illegible] men. They acceded to the demands of the labor organization. But the order to workmen not to buy the Straiton and Storm cigars [illegible] in force. The [illegible] determined to [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

silver [illegible] greenbacks. It would have been much more sensible to have asked congress to pass a law requiring the secretary of the treasury to issue silver certificates as fast as the silver was coined and then withdraw the greenbacks as fast as the silver certificates were issued. In this way the greenbacks could be gradually retired without contracting the currency.

Yesterday morning we announced that "Fitz Mac" (James MacCarthy) had bought out the Herald and that this paper would be consolidated with the Democrat. This will make one of the strongest newspapers in the state. Mr. C. C. Davis, the present proprietor of the Democrat [illegible], started the first real newspaper in Leadville, and has since kept the lead in the newspaper business. His ability and experience insure a strong paper. "Fitz Mac" is the most versatile writer on the Colorado press. He is very strong in what is termed "paragraph" work on a newspaper. He will probably add new features [illegible] the Herald-Democrat a more readable paper. If any of our readers wish a [illegible] paper we advise them to send a subscription to the Herald-Democrat. It will have under this management accuracy without dullness, wit without vulgarity, good English without pedantry, partisanship without bigotry and general interest without neglect of [illegible]. We [illegible] wish no more than the [illegible] which may have the success it deserves.

We did not print the whole of President Cleveland's message yesterday because the Western [illegible] unable to handle it. But the report we published covers the main part of the message. Taking the message as a whole, it is the ablest and most important message since the war. We cannot conceive of any [illegible] our foreign relations [illegible] [illegible] be [illegible] should determined [illegible] has all been very well. [illegible] a [illegible] that republican presidents have [illegible] patronage for party purposes [illegible] themselves to the [illegible] action was a violation of official trust, they would hardly have used the offices to help the party. This idea of trust is the essence of the whole matter.

The whole message shows we have a broad minded conservative statesman at the head of the government who has a high ideal of his office and a sturdy resolution to live up to it.

PERSONAL

W. J. Florence, the actor, is 54 years old.

Judic took daily lessons on the [illegible] while in Boston.

John Gurney, the mayor of [illegible] Norfolk, England, is [illegible].

Z. T. Sprague [illegible] from San Francisco to Omaha in a wagon in one month.

Only 25 per cent of the [illegible] Indian children in this country are receiving any education.

General Longstreet spends most of his time in literary work at his home in Gainesville, Ga.

It is said that [illegible] the maids of honor to the queen of Italy are beautiful American women.

There are nearly [illegible] women voters on the lists in Toronto. They have full municipal suffrage.

John R. McLean is reported about to begin the publication of a democratic morning paper in Pittsburg.

The Buffalo Express says that President Cleveland has never been farther west than Dunkirk, N. Y.

Frank R. Stockton is nearly 50 years old, very thin, slightly lame, and in general society rather saturnine.

American societies have [illegible] schools in the Turkish empire, which [illegible] by 25,000 pupils.

Phillippe Daryl, a brilliant French [illegible] essayist and critic, speaks of Dr. [illegible] as "a Boston Frenchman."

Lulu Garfield, who [illegible] at Youngstown rink, is advertised by the proprietor as a niece of the late president.

Should he live until January 1, 188[illegible], Emperor William will celebrate his twenty-fifth anniversary of his ascension to the throne of Prussia.

George Wolf, a farmer, of Melrose, near Lansingburg, N. Y., recently sold his wife to Augustus Ham, his hired man, for $2.50. The lady weighed 200 pounds.

Mr. Dennis F. Murphy, official stenographer of the United States senate, receives $25,000 per annum for reporting the debates, but out of that he pays for all assistance.

Judge Allen, of Nashville, Tenn., slapped the face of a collector who presented him a bill for a hat while on the bench. It must have been an election hat.

Dr. Shaw, of Water Oak, cures snake bites by administering whiskey internally and applying externally a poultice of onions, and he writes to the Medical Times that he has great success.

The new ballet "Amor," which is about to be produced at Milan, requires 300 danseuses and [illegible], [illegible] an elephant, 4 horses, 2 [illegible]

[illegible] the most [illegible] normal science. [illegible] there [illegible] from Germany, [illegible] from France.

POLL TAX LEVY.

An Ordinance Introduced at the Last Meeting of the Council.

Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Colorado Springs:

SECTION 1. There shall be levied and collected for each fiscal year, in manner hereinafter provided, from each able-bodied male citizen of the city of Colorado Springs between the age of twenty-one and sixty years, who are not by law exempted from the same, a poll tax of two dollars, provided such citizen at his election may in lieu thereof labor one day on the streets, alleys and ditches, under the direction and superintendence of the street commissioner of said city.

SEC. 2. The street commissioner shall between the 20th day of April and the 20th day of May of each year make out and certify to the city council a complete list of all citizens liable to pay a poll tax under the provisions of this ordinance; and thereupon the city council shall at once assess and levy said poll tax upon each able-bodied male citizen so reported by the street commissioner, and direct the city clerk to make out an assessment roll of such tax in duplicate, the clerk to retain one and to deliver the other to the street commissioner.

SEC. 3. As soon as the street commissioner shall receive said copy of said assessment roll, he shall at once cause the same to be published in the newspaper doing the city printing, for ten days, notifying such citizens to pay to him their respective poll taxes on or before the expiration of fifteen days from the date of the first publication of such notice, or in lieu thereof notify the street commissioner of his or their intention and readiness to perform labor as the street commissioner may direct, for one day in payment of said tax.

SEC. 4. Whenever any such citizen shall give the street commissioner notice of his readiness and purpose to perform labor or supply a substitute to labor in discharge of said tax, it shall be the duty of the street commissioner thereupon to appoint a time and place for such citizen to appear with proper tools and labor as the street commissioner may direct, until said tax be paid.

SEC. 5. In case any such citizen shall fail or [illegible] June 1st, 1885."

SEC. 6. All monies collected on account of said poll tax shall constitute a separate fund and be known as "the poll tax fund," and the surplus after paying all costs incident to the collection of same shall be expended and applied in the repair and improvement of the streets and alleys and ditches of said city, and shall not be used or applied to any other purpose whatever.

SEC. 7. In case the name of any citizen who shall be liable to pay a poll tax shall be omitted by mistake or otherwise from the list named in Section 2 of this ordinance, the street commissioner shall at once, and from time to time thereafter, furnish to the city council a list of all persons whose names have been so omitted, and the city council shall forthwith levy a poll tax on such persons, a list of whose names shall be published as provided in Section 3 of this ordinance; and after the expiration of 15 days from the date of the first publication thereof such persons shall be liable to the like penalties and subject to the same proceedings as are provided for in relation to the persons named in said original list.

SEC. 8. All ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by Rev. J. B. Gregg.

A noteworthy event in the religious world was the recent installation of Rev. T. T. Munger, D. D., over the United Congregational church in New Haven. Mr. Munger has been settled for some ten years past over the Congregational church in North Adams, Mass., and his published sermons, "The Freedom of the Faith," "On the Threshold," etc., have attracted wide and highly favorable notice in America and in England. The moderator of the council was President Porter of Yale college and among the members of the council were Profs. Harris, Barbour and Braston of the Yale divinity school, President Carter of Williams college, Dr. Herrick of Boston, and Dr. Newman Smyth of New Haven. After a protracted examination 24 of the council voted for Dr. Munger's installation, 6 against. The Boston Weekly Advertiser has an account of the proceedings of the council from which we quote as follows: "Dr. Munger presented a paper prefaced with the statement that he cheerfully subscribed to the creed of his church, to the Apostles' and Nicene creeds, especially to that part of the latter referring to the Trinity. This paper was a long document and contained a clear and forcible exposition of the candidate's views on the disputed points of church doctrines. Regarding the existence of God, he took a trinitarian position, unequivocally; he believed that man existed in the image of God, with freedom of will which may lead to sin or righteousness. The world, he said, is properly described as sinful and lost. He did not believe immortality to be conditioned, though a blessed immortality with Christ, he held, could alone be obtained through saving grace. The Bible was described as an inspired history of revelation, which as divine must be implicitly obeyed, though details of construction must be left to special students. Of the atonement, the speaker said that there was a necessity of the incarnation of Christ for the deliverance of man. God is in Christ, and Christ [illegible] man to all his fullness. The principle by [illegible] becomes efficacious is [illegible] evil and go over [illegible] in spirit. As everything comes through suffering, it was necessary that Christ should suffer. It is through the vicarious element that we come to realize God's love. The life and death of Christ are properly termed atonement or reconciliation. This is not fully described as a reconciliation of man to God, and that, as a sinner, it is a reconciliation of God to man. I recognize, said Dr. Munger, the incompleteness of the presentation of the whole subject, reaching as it does to eternity. But it is a simple thing to break the bread of life to men. The practical working of the atonement is its best explanation. It saves men. Every man needs to be regenerated. He is, by nature of the earth, earthy. Man is also a sinner. He needs to be born into the spiritual world. The teachings of the scriptures are radical. The great root idea in the revelation of God is that he is the father. Character tends to fix conditions. Hope is never on the side of sin. The gospel moves in the direction of salvation, but sin does not do so. Penalty, and enough of it, there is and will be. Nothing demands it more than God's nature. It is not a feeling of vengeance. Behind the crime is the man, and behind the punishment is the infinite love of God. It is the preacher's business neither to deal out doom or to hold out hope that may be delusive. The emphasis against sin should be kept at its highest point. There is no hope for the sinner until he ceases to be a sinner. These opinions, said the speaker, are not offered as theories or as formal dogmas, but as truths of my own experience.

The roll was called for questions, and the first was asked by the Rev. W. M. Barbour on Dr. Munger's view of man as "a partaker of the divine nature," on which expression Dr. Munger rested, denying that he was a pantheist. The Rev. Dr. Todd of the Church of the Redeemer wished to learn if Dr. Munger thought the universal reason was competent to judge of revelation. The doctor thought that without reason we should not know we had a revelation. Should the gospel be rejected if it did not agree with the universal reason of mankind? was asked. Dr. Munger did not believe there was such disagreement. Asked of the doctrine of legal atonement specifically, Dr. Munger thought that it should be rejected, under such circumstances. The Rev. Burdett Hart asked in regard to Dr. Munger's omission of the term person in speaking of the trinity. Dr. Munger said there was no discrepancy because of a difference in phrase between his statement and the creed. He did not open the creed simply and enlarge it into his paper. Questioned further, he said he did not think it likely that the Bible would become an [illegible]; that universal salvation was a subject for hope and not for dogma. As a man, he hoped that all men would be saved. Concerning this question as revealed in the Bible, he said that he did not think of that subject under the condition of time, defining time to be a succession of mathematical periods. To President Porter he said he did not consider it part of his mission to tell one who did not believe, that he hoped sometime he would come to believe. A ripple of amusement had stirred the congregation at one or two keen replies of the pastor elect, and Dr. Todd rose to administer a sharp rebuke and asked Dr. Munger how he would explain the inconsistency between Christ's teachings and the hope of mankind. Dr. Munger defended himself with dignity, and said that he had found no inconsistency, that he did not come to express views contrary to the teachings of him in whose name he preached. In further answer to President Porter, he said that he held Christ's condemnation of sin to be absolute, and he did not feel that he was called to alleviate his hope in any way.

Another event of general interest is the recent Rabbinical convention of the Reformed Jewish church which met in Allegheny City, Pa., November 16th. The platform adopted by the convention is suggestive as indicating the practical identity of the position of the liberal wing of Judaism with that of the Unitarian denomination of Christians.

"In view of the wide divergence of opinion, of conflicting ideas, in Judaism to-day, we, as representatives of reformed Judaism in America, in continuation of the work begun at Philadelphia in 1869, unite upon the following principles.

"First—We recognize in every religion an attempt to grasp the Infinite, and in every mode, source, or book of revelation held sacred in any religious system the consciousness of the indwelling of God in man. We hold that Judaism presents the highest conception of the God idea as taught in our holy scriptures and developed and spiritualized by the Jewish teachers, in accordance with the moral and philosophical progress of their respective ages. We maintain that Judaism preserved and defended amid continual struggles and trials and under enforced isolation this God idea as the central religious truth for the human race.

"Second—We recognize in the Bible the record of the consecration of the Jewish people to its mission as priest of the one God, and value it as the most potent instrument of religious and moral instruction. We hold that the modern discoveries of scientific researches in the domains of nature and history are not antagonistic to the doctrines of Judaism, the Bible reflecting the primitive ideas of its own age, and at times clothing its conception of Divine Providence and justice dealing with man in miraculous narratives.

"Third—We recognize in the Mosaic legislation a system of training the Jewish people for its mission during its national life in Palestine, and to-day we accept as binding only the moral laws, and maintain only such ceremonies as elevate and sanctify our lives, but reject all such as are not adapted to the views and habits of modern civilization.

"Fourth—We hold that all such Mosaic and rabbinical laws as regulate diet, priestly purity, and dress, originated in ages and under the influence of ideas altogether foreign to our present mental and physical state. They fail to impress the modern Jew with a spirit of priestly holiness; their observance in our days is apt rather to obstruct than to further modern spiritual elevation.

"Fifth—We recognize in the modern era of universal culture of heart and intellect the approaching of the realization of Israel's great Messianic hope for the establishment of the kingdom of truth, justice, and peace among all men. We consider ourselves no longer a nation, but a religious community, and therefore neither expect a return to Palestine nor a sacrificial worship under the sons of Aaron, nor the restoration of any of the laws concerning the Jewish state.

"Sixth—We recognize in Judaism a progressive religion, ever striving to be in accord with the postulates of reason. We are convinced of the utmost necessity of preserving the historical identity with our great past. Christianity and Islam being daughter religions of Judaism, we appreciate their providential mission to aid in the spreading of monotheistic and moral truth. We acknowledge that the spirit of broad humanity of our age is our ally in the fulfillment of our mission, and therefore we extend the hand of fellowship to all who operate with us in the establishment of the reign of truth and righteousness among men.

"Seventh—We reassert the doctrine of Judaism that the soul of man is immortal, grounding this belief on the divine nature of the human spirit, which forever finds bliss in righteousness and misery in wickedness. We reject, as ideas not rooted in Judaism, the beliefs both in bodily resurrection and in Gehenna and Eden (hell and paradise) as abodes for everlasting punishment or reward.

"Eighth—In full accordance with the spirit of Mosaic legislation, which strives to regulate the relations between rich and poor, we deem it our duty to participate in the great task of modern times—to solve, on the basis of justice and righteousness, the problems presented by the contrasts and evils of the present organization of society."

MONITOR-MERRIMAC.

Admiral Porter's Account of the Memorable Contest.

From Admiral Porter's History.

Worden showed his confidence in the Monitor and her eleven-inch guns by steering directly for the ironclad. The latter slowed her engines and paused, as if to survey her little adversary, and ascertain her character; but, if there was any doubt on board the Merrimac, there was none on board the Monitor, which kept straight on her course, and the confederates saw that, in a few moments, she would be directly alongside of them. The Merrimac fired from her forward gun upon what seemed more like a large floating buoy than a man-of-war; but, not having a frigate's broadside to aim at, the shot passed harmlessly over.

The Monitor's answering guns were better aimed. The solid eleven-inch shot struck the Merrimac fairly with a blow that resounded through the vessel. This was returned by a broadside from the Merrimac, but those shots that struck the turret glanced harmlessly off. Both vessels then turned and approached each other still closer, the Monitor firing about every seven minutes, each shot striking the Merrimac. The latter vessel having lost part of her smokestack the day before, was not working so well, the chief engineer reporting that the draft was so poor that it was with great difficulty he could keep up steam. The Merrimac drew twenty-three feet of water, and was thus confined to a narrow channel, while the Monitor, drawing but twelve feet, could take any position and keep within range of her antagonist's guns. The Monitor stuck so close to her adversary that the latter could use but a small proportion of them.

Worden's plan was to keep near his enemy and endeavor to break in her sides with his solid shot. The Merrimac kept up as rapid a fire as possible upon what was visible of the Monitor, pausing now and then when the smoke cleared off to see whether the little vessel had been demolished, but always finding her apparently unharmed and active as ever, pouring in her solid shot and shaking the great ironclad's huge frame in a manner which her officers feared might in the long run cripple their ship.

The Monitor had on board some forty steel shot which it was intended to fire with heavy charges in case of an encounter with the Merrimac; but previous to leaving New York Lieutenant Worden received orders from the bureau of ordnance not to use those shot with the increased charges, as fifteen pounds of powder was as much as the 11-inch guns would bear. Worden felt obliged to conform to these instructions, as the responsibility of the guns bursting would have fallen upon him. It was subsequently proved by experiment that the 11-inch Dahlgrens would easily bear twenty-five pounds of powder, and this difference in the charge of the guns it is now known would have made all the difference in the world in the result. The Merrimac's armor would have been broken and she would have been at the mercy of the Monitor, as her speed was not sufficient to enable her to escape.

At last Jones thought he saw a chance of ramming the Monitor, and gave the order to go ahead at full speed, but before the great vessel could gather headway the agile little Monitor turned, and the disabled prow of the Merrimac gave a glancing blow, which did no harm whatever. Again the Monitor came upon the Merrimac's quarter, her bow actually against the ship's side, and at this distance fired twice. Both shots struck about half way up the Merrimac's armor abreast of the after pivot, and so severe was the blow that the side was forced in several inches. The crew of the after guns were knocked over by the concussion, bleeding from the nose and ears. A few more shots in the same place would have made an opening, and had Worden known this at the time he would doubtless have taken the responsibility of using double charges of powder and the steel shot and thereby secured a complete victory.

A Formal Call in Persia.

From the illustrated paper in the December Century by S. G. W. Benjamin, who has just returned from the court of Persia, where he was United States minister, we quote the following: "The manners of the country occupant of this Teheran mansion are guided by an etiquette that is indeed 'a law of the Medes and Persians, which changeth not.' The visitor sends a notice an hour or two previous to calling. If the visit is one of importance, notice is sent the previous day. You will go in a fashion suited to your social position and the rank of the host. Whether on horseback or in a carriage, you will be accompanied by a number of mounted attendants. As you approach the house, servants, mounted or foot, come forth to meet you, and one returns with speed to announce your coming. A dozen attendants escort you to the reception room. According to your relative rank, the host meets you at the foot of the staircase, at the door, or at the upper part of the room. The question of seats is one also requiring the utmost circumspection in observing the various grades of rank. If your rank is superior to that of the host, you are invited to occupy a sofa alone, at the upper corner, while the host sits on a chair or on the floor at your right. The left is more honorable than the right in Persia. If of equal rank, he occupies the sofa with you; but if you are inferior, then the positions are reversed. The upper corner of the room is in any case the most honorable position. If a number are present of various ranks, each one knows his place at a glance. The passing of refreshments is also a matter of undeviating strictness, the number and quality depending upon the time of day and the character of the guest. The *kalian*, or water-pipe, offers a fine opportunity for a display of Persian manners. According to precept and custom, a Mohammedan cannot smoke the same pipe with a Christian, and, except on rare occasions when the host is a man of progressive views, a separate pipe is furnished for a European visitor. But among Persians it is the custom for the highest in rank to receive the pipe first, offering it to each in turn before smoking himself. For an inferior to accept the offer is an incredible offense against good manners. But each in turn after this ceremony takes a few whiffs at the pipe, all taking care to eject the smoke from the bowl before offering it to the next. The attendants on such an occasion leave their shoes at the door and retire backwards."

The Smallest Dog in the World.

C. J. Russell, in the Christmas St. Nicholas.

Nearly two hundred different kinds of dogs! Think of it! And yet this is not difficult to believe; for, we have water dogs, and watch dogs, and sheep dogs, and fighting dogs, and pet dogs, and sledge dogs, and carriage; thick dogs and slender dogs, long-legged and short-legged dogs; dogs for killing rats, and dogs for killing wild boars; dogs for use, and dogs for ornament; dogs to care for us, and dogs for us to care for.

Then there is the little dog—the toy dog, as it is called. The smallness to which a dog can be reduced is remarkable; and if the size of the very smallest dog had not been officially recorded, no one could be blamed for doubting the facts concerning the little fellow.

"Tiny," a black-and-tan terrier, has the honor of having been the smallest full-grown dog that ever lived. He belonged to Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Maclaine, of England, and in honor of his extreme tininess, is now carefully preserved under a glass case.

Tiny was less than four inches long, and could comfortably curl up and take a nap in a common glass tumbler. An ordinary finger ring was large enough for his collar; and when he sat up, a baby's hand would almost have made a broad and safe resting place for him.

Of course Tiny was of no account against a rat. Indeed, a hearty, self-respecting mouse would have stood its ground against the little fellow. But if Tiny had not strength, he did have courage, and would bark as lustily as if the little lungs would let him at the biggest rat that ever lived—when the rat was dead.

To tell the whole truth, Tiny was remarkable and he was famous, but he was not very happy. He could have had almost anything he wished to eat, but he had no appetite. He shivered most of the time, even though he was usually hidden in warm wraps. Of course he caught cold easily, and then, oh, dear! how pitifully he did sneeze!

A Wedding Befo' de War

Woodford Sun.

Thomas M. Field has written out from memory a description of a colored wedding under the old regime, which he said used to be related with gusto by Major Harman Bowman: A tall, dignified and clerically-dressed looking negro (Tom Smith) officiating, said, in pompous tones:

"Silence in dis 'sembly. Here is a couple who have walked out to-night, wishing to be jined in an' thro' love, and wishing all dem dat have anything 'twixt dem come forward and speak now; if not, let dem hold der peace now and forevermore. I wants every ear to hear, and every heart to enjoy.

"Mr. Irvin' Johnson, whomsoever stands fastly by your left side, do you take her for your beloved wife, to wait on her through sickness and through health, safe and be safe, loving and be loved, holy and be holy; do you love her mother, and do you love her father, do you love her sister, do you love her brothers, and, above all, do you love God the best? Answer, I do.

"Miss Mary Jones, whomsoever stands so fastly by your right side, do you take for your loving husband, to wait on him through health and through conflicton, through affliction and conviction, safe and be safe, holy and be holy; do you love his father, do you love his master, do you love his mistress; but, above all, do you love God the best? Answer, I do.

"I command you, Mr. Irvin, to hold Miss Mary so fastly by do right hand, and by authority pronounce you both to be man and wife by the commandments of God. What God jines together let no man 'sunder.

"We shall hope and trust through God and his 'postles that you may live right, and that you may die right, now and forever. Now, Mr. Irvin' s'lute your bride. Let us sing a hymn—'Plunged in a gulf of dark despair.'"

A Poem that Goldsmith Maid.

Boston Traveller.

A gentleman from northwestern Arkansas tells the following joke on Congressman Peel: Peel, it is well known, is not a man of very high literary attainments, but to appear well read he professes to have gloated over every piece of literature that comes under discussion. Judge Pittman, who is a highly intellectual and well read man, takes keen delight in talking literature to Peel. Some time ago, while a party of gentlemen were sitting around listening to some of Peel's experiences of congress, Judge Pittman asked: "Peel, you have read Tennyson, haven't you?" "Oh, yes, yes, and I like him very much." "Do you like Goldsmith?" "Dote on him." "What do you think of his poem, 'Goldsmith's Maid'?" "By George, sir, it is the best thing he ever wrote! I tell you what, Pittman, going to congress whets a man's appetite for literature."

The Public Health.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—The American Public Health association to-day received and referred to a special committee for consideration and recommendation a series of resolutions from the Philadelphia board of health, in which it is resolved that no rags from foreign ports should be permitted to land at the port of Philadelphia until they shall have been disinfected. The resolution proposed suggesting a commission to examine into the sanitary surrounding of operatives in factories was reported to the association by the executive committee in modified form and adopted. It recommends that the commissioner of the labor bureau should appoint one or more commissioners to visit the principal factories and workshops of the country with a view of ascertaining what provisions are made for the health of the workmen.

Dr. J. H. Rauch, secretary of the state board of health of Illinois, read a paper on maritime quarantine from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande.

Dr. Joseph Holt, president of the Louisiana board of health, read a paper on sanitary protection of New Orleans, municipal and maritime.

Dr. S. T. Armstrong, of the United States marine hospital service, read a paper on maritime sanitation.

Dr. Holt offered resolutions which were referred to the executive committee asking congress to provide for the appointment of a commission to consist of three persons to investigate the methods pursued at Rio Janeiro, Mexico, Panama and Colon to protect the unacclimated against the yellow fever infection. The resolutions proposed that $30,000 be appropriated to pay salaries and expenses of the commission.

The Markets.

NEW YORK, December 10.—Money on call 2 to 3 per cent; prime paper 4 to 5; foreign exchange dull but steady and unchanged. Total sales of stocks to-day were 597,505 shares. Government bonds dull and steady. State bonds dull and strong; railroad bonds were dull except for a few issues. The total sales were $2,827,000. The greater weakness was developed after midday and in the last hour there was a show of considerable strength. The advances, however, during the early part of the hour were largely lost in the final dealings, and the market closed weak at a fraction above the lowest prices of the day. The highest prices were generally at or near the opening. The bears have exhibited a bolder front to-day than for a long time past and their attacks have met with less resistance than usual. It has however been repeatedly suggested during the day that the present weakness in certain stocks which have had the support of old bull combinations in the past is for the purpose of encouraging a short interest preparatory to a decided advance. The street is more than unusually puzzled, however, to-night in regard to the outlook for immediate future.

The Mail and Express says: Mining shares were dull and strong. Sales: Robinson [illegible], Chrysolite 90, Sutro Tunnel [illegible], Rappahannock 30, Moro 3.90 to 4.10, Savage 1.55, American Flag 03, Caledonia [illegible] 2.40, Iron Silver 1.75, Annie 04, Bulwer 55, Bodie 1.70.

3s	103⅜	4s	123[illegible]
Adams Express	140	American Express	[illegible]
C. B. & Q.	134	Erie	[illegible]
D. & R. G.	19	Preferred	5[illegible]
Central Pacific	42	N. Y. C.	102
Missouri Pacific	104	Union Pacific	5[illegible]
Northwestern	10[illegible]	Wells Fargo	117
Preferred	134⅜	Ontario	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	1[illegible]	Iron Silver	[illegible]
U. S. Express	60	Quicksilver	7
W. U. Telegraph	7[illegible]	Preferred	24
Northern Pacific	28⅜	Homestake	2[illegible]
Preferred	62⅜	Sutro	[illegible]
C. C. & I. Co.	2[illegible]	Deadwood	

G. A. R. Monument to Grant.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—A general order has been issued from headquarters of the G. A. R. in this city, informing the members of the organization that Washington has been selected as the site of the proposed G. A. R. monument to General Grant, to suitably mark the event, and to evidence for all time the equal share of all comrades of the Grand Army in this work of commemoration, the various posts are requested to prepare rolls containing the name, rank, regiment and post of each donor, which when returned to national headquarters will be bound into volumes and properly cared for and provision made to furnish each post a lithographic or other suitable form of engraving of the finished monument. The quartermaster has been directed to deposit the funds received as contributions with a trust company, and it is to be solely dedicated to the erection of the monument and subject to no other charge. Only the cost of printing and distributing for the proposed engraving of the finished monument and all time and labor expended in this behalf by the Grand Army or any of its comrades or authorities shall be without cost to the fund.

Riel's Remains.

WINNIPEG, December 10.—Riel's remains were brought here last night from Regina in charge of two Catholic priests in a private car. The movement was secret. The car was run across the river to St. Boniface, where Riel's brother Alexander and a number of half-breeds were in waiting, and placing it upon a sleigh drove it to his mother's home at St. Vital's, where the family were. The box was opened, disclosing the face somewhat blackened and slightly disfigured. The house was draped in black. The funeral will take place Saturday, when the body will be brought to the St. Boniface Catholic cemetery beside the father. Archbishop Tache has issued a manifesto in which he lays the blame of the half-breed uprising on government officials, and holds the Metis blameless. In conclusion the archbishop sounds a note of danger and asks for release of half-breed prisoners.

Mass for Alfonso.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—A solemn requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the late King Alfonso was celebrated in St. Mathew's Catholic church, this city, at 11 o'clock this morning. Six hundred invitations were issued, to the president and cabinet, diplomatic corps and others. The auditorium of the church was draped in mourning. In front of the altar rails stood a catafalque on which was a state casket of black ornamented with silver mountings, dressed in black, the pillars of the tabernacle being entwined with black bunting. A simple floral wreath was on top of the casket. President Cleveland and cabinet occupied seats in the front pews on one side of the centre aisle and the Spanish legation corresponding pews on the other side. Back of these sat the diplomatic corps, and a number of prominent people invited were present. Mozart's requiem mass was sung by the regular church quartette, assisted by a special choir with thirty voices and orchestral accompaniment.

The Eight-Hour Rule.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—The federation of labor unions of the United States and Canada resumed its session to-day and took up for consideration the resolution providing that the eight-hour rule shall take effect from May 1st next. The question caused a general debate and developed a diversity of opinion as to the best method of accomplishing the desired result. Before a final vote was taken upon the resolution it was explained that its adoption did not compel any organization which did not feel strong enough to carry into operation the eight-hour law. The intention was not to force a strike or to compel organizations to do what they did not feel able to do. With this understanding it was said that all the delegates were in favor of the resolution. It was thought the resolution in the present form did not convey this intention as clearly as it should, and it was referred to the committee on resolutions for revision.

A Great German Project.

BERLIN, December 10.—The Bundesrath has unanimously approved the bill for the construction of the long spoken of ship canal between the Baltic, the Elbe and the North sea. The canal will cost Germany about 156,000,000 marks. It is to be strongly fortified and will have a great military as well as commercial value. The defense of the coast must always remain a divided task so long as a canal does not unite the Baltic with the German ocean and enable German war vessels to pass from one sea to the other by a route which does not expose them to the danger of falling into foreign hands. The project has been under the consideration of the Prussian government more especially since 1865 and now at last, as it would seem, it is going to be realized.

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All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

G. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The "mugwumps" of Denver are not as proud of their reform movement as they were.

Commissioner Sparks has caused a panic among land grabbers. He has created a universal impression that he is both honest and able to hurt [illegible] who be [illegible] and [illegible] cancelled.

The peculiar questions in regard to the presidential succession, raised by the death of Vice President Hendricks have called attention to the necessity of laws on the subject. From accounts of the caucuses at Washington yesterday it appears that measures remedying defects in the present law will be among the first passed by both houses.

It would be a fortunate thing for Colorado if Senator Hill could be induced to spend the winter in Washington and defend our silver interests. It remains to be seen whether any of our congressional delegation has capacity for this. Unfortunately our state silver association has employed a blatherskite by the name of Michel to represent it, and it would not do much good for Senator Hill to represent an association with such agents running loose.

The query whether the decision of Commissioner Sparks respecting pre-emptors' titles to certain lands claimed by railroads is a good one. On sound principle the title of an innocent purchaser of land which may have been illegally patented should not be upset under any circumstances. Such a policy would put in peril the title of three fourths of the land in the west. Much illegally patented and is still in the hands of the original patentees or their conspirators. To upset the titles of these lands is only just. But when it passes into the hands of an innocent holder, then there should be an effort to put the original defrauder into the penitentiary. But to attack the title of land is to make a United States patent valueless as a title. The United States should at least make good its own deed to an innocent holder.

Senator Teller is likely to have a busy winter fixing his fences. The report of the commissioner of the land office is likely to cause an investigation. The report of General Crook yesterday makes Teller responsible for the Apache outbreak. There are several resolutions, that will cause other investigations, that are likely to be presented to congress. All things considered, it would seem to be the fair thing for Colorado citizens not to bother Mr. Teller with any personal requests or ask for any special protection of Colorado interests. He can't do everything at once. We called attention to many things before the election in 1884. With eyes open, the citizens of El Paso county elected all Teller men to the legislature. It would seem appropriate for our people to [illegible] Mr. Teller has told many of [illegible] his power [illegible] would [illegible] to cease from [illegible] but [illegible] give some [illegible] reward [illegible] defenders.

The Breeder's Gazette, published at Chicago by J. H. Sanders & Co., is quite generally regarded as the leading live stock paper in America. It is a large, beautifully printed, and elegantly illustrated weekly paper of from thirty-six to forty-four pages. Hon. D. W. Smith, president of the National Cattle Growers' association of America, says of it: "The wonderful success it has achieved in its special field of journalism only proves the old, old lesson, which is yet so hard for fools and knaves to learn, that honesty is the best policy! Its fearless condemnation of wrong and its hearty indorsement of right make it really and truly a great moral engine." And Col. Harris, director in the American Short-horn Breeders' association, says: "If it could take the place of the hundreds of wishy-washy things that call themselves stock and farm papers I would regard it as a national blessing." The subscription price of this great weekly is $3 a year, and we most heartily urge all interested in stock-breeding to subscribe for it in connection with our WEEKLY GAZETTE at $4 per year for both publications.

CLEVELAND AND REFORM.

We have frequently spoken of President Cleveland's administration in relation to reform. We have pointed out the fact that while his appointments were not all based on the ideal civil service reform policy, they showed him to be a practical and sincere friend of reform who was trying to win and retain the support of the best elements of his party. The best criticism we have yet seen on Cleveland's administration from this point of view was in Harper's Weekly for December 5th, and we reproduce it with our most emphatic endorsement:

The democratic complaint is that the president pursues a middle course. It asserts that he is neither wholly devoted to the interest of his party nor to the interest of reform. This is the ground also of the republican declaration that he is hypocritical—an allegation which is supported by pointing to appointments and removals which are inconsistent with sound principles of reform. The explanation we presume to be that the president desires the support of his party, and knows that his views in regard to the public service are not generally accepted by it. He knows also that so long as the civil service is filled exclusively by republicans, it will be impossible for democrats to believe that reform means anything but the retention of republicans. As a matter of expediency, therefore, both to show his party that democrats are not ostracised, and in doing that to mitigate hostility to the reformed system, the places of republicans whose terms expire are filled by democrats, others are suspended, and in the field at pleasure changes are made in favor of democrats. The policy of this course is that of equalizing the service between the parties, so that on the one hand reform shall not seem to be a political device in favor of republicans, and on the other that the distribution of the service between the parties shall give to both a common interest in maintaining the reformed system. This course, if it be indeed that contemplated by the president, is a policy of expediency, and, like every such policy, is not to be tested by uncompromising principle. That principle requires that no officer shall be removed except for cause connected with the public interest and not with party advantage; and that appointments and promotions in the great multitude of places in the civil service which are strictly nonpolitical shall be made with sole regard to the same interest. This principle, of course, would have prevented the removals and appointments which have been most severely censured.

[illegible] But, indeed, the policy which, in the actual [illegible] a question whether the result will vindicate the wisdom of the policy. [illegible] it is doubtful whether the president will draw his party, as a party, to the honest and hearty support of his course, or whether that course will deprive the republicans of any excuse for returning to the spoils system. Those who are deeply interested in reform as a question of main importance, and who do not believe that the present democratic party can be made its effective agency, and who also see that an inconsistent course, however honest, will not influence the action of an opposition party when it comes into power, would naturally prefer the consequences of a strict adhesion to the principles of reform. But that feeling is entirely consistent with the highest admiration of the president's sincere and courageous conduct, such as we have constantly entertained and expressed. This is the reply to those who ask how, upon civil service reform principles, the removal of a good officer is to be explained, even if another officer equally good is substituted. It is not to be explained upon those principles. The explanation lies in the situation and the circumstances, which may make a departure from strict conformity seem to an honest executive to be the best course to pursue for the ultimate success of those principles. It is a question of judgment, [illegible] the democratic leaders.

RAILROAD GRANT FRAUDS

We present a [illegible] report of the commissioner of the general land office, the Hon. W. A. J. Sparks, [illegible] The whole report is interesting and shows a determined and [illegible] being made to prevent further robberies of the public lands. The portion regarding the railroad land grants is especially notable. It shows extraordinary favoritism to railroads by the government officials. It draws attention to the issuing of patents in two cases where the commissioner thinks there was not only no right but no excuse for doing so. One was in the case of the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain road. Some 440,000 acres were patented in 1883 with a report on file by a special agent showing it was a fraud. Another case was the [illegible] About [illegible] acres of public land were patented March [illegible], 1885. As Mr. Teller was secretary of the interior when both these great patents were issued, the discussion of them will interest our readers. The charge of throwing away the public lands is so direct, that Mr. Teller will probably be compelled to answer. The following are a few extracts from the report:

It would seem that the simplest business sagacity and the most moderate comprehension of official duty should have required accurate knowledge that railroad companies were entitled to receive patents for land claimed by them before such patents were issued. That knowledge does not appear to have existed in respect to millions of acres that have been conveyed. The practice seems to have been to approve lists presented by the companies as a matter of course, with no other examination than to see whether any of the few conflicts then officially recognized as sufficient to defeat a railroad claim existed in respect to particular tracts.

That such looseness in the administration of trusts of the magnitude of railroad land grants should have resulted in excessive allowances to companies claiming all land within the possibilities of their reach was inevitable. An examination which I have commenced indicates that such excesses are numerous and great. An adjustment of the grant for the Winona and Saint Peter road in Minnesota is in progress, showing that the amount of land approved for that company will not fall short of 300,000 acres and may reach above 600,000 acres in excess of the grant. A partial adjustment of the grant for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road in Kansas indicates that the excess approved for the benefit of that company will reach several hundred thousand acres. Similar excesses, in various proportions, may be expected in other cases.

* * * * *

Preliminary examinations of other grants indicate that all have been more or less overdrawn. The earlier withdrawals in states where the public lands had been surveyed and the withdrawals projected on township maps were more closely calculated than those of later date. Differences appear to have broadened as time progressed, particularly in the larger grants. Present estimates are that the average rate per mile of road at which lands have been overdrawn will reach 500 acres per mile. The total length of constructed and unconstructed land-grant road for which withdrawals have been made exceeds 20,000 miles. At an average rate of 500 acres per mile, the aggregate area of overdrawn lands will amount to 10,000,000 acres, which was amount has hitherto been treated as the absolute property of the corporations, but is in fact public land of the United States, recoverable to the public domain.

* * * * *

In 1883, after the adoption of the rule requiring future indemnity selections to be made upon a basis of alleged loss, the Northern Pacific Railroad company was, by departmental direction, allowed to file its selections without such specifications. Numerous complaints were made to me, alleging that the selections filed by this company and recorded in the local land offices and in this office exceeded by far any possible indemnity right, and that the company under color of such selections, while selling land in large quantities to foreign syndicates at low prices, was demanding payment from settlers at exorbitant prices for the lands upon which their homes had been established.

In view of these allegations, and as affording a possible index to the extent to which the alleged proceedings had been carried, I have caused an examination to be made of each section and subdivision of a section in the withdrawn limits of the grant in Washington territory, with the following result: The total area covered by appropriations or claims of record adverse to the railroad claim within the limits of such withdrawals is 257,556.65 acres, exclusive of unsurveyed lands along a portion of unconstructed road across the Cascade mountains, where little or no losses can exist. The total area of indemnity selections in Washington territory filed by the railroad company is 637,948.80 acres, or 380,385.15 acres more than, as appears from such examination the company would be entitled to receive if all questions respecting the right of the company to indemnity lands on any portion or the whole of its road were decided in its favor, and if every tract adversely claimed by settlers should prove an ultimate loss to the company.

* * * * *

The laxity of administration observable in the treatment of grants for railroads appears to have extended to other grants of similar character.

Between 1864 and 1869 several grants were made for wagon roads in Oregon. Complaints were filed that the companies had failed to construct their roads as required, and that in some cases no road had been built, although the governor had certified to construction and completion.

A special agent who made a personal examination of the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain road, and took affidavits of citizens, reported construction a mere pretext, and that for 100 miles he could not find the trace of a road. Upwards of 440,000 acres were patented to the company in 1883 after this report had been made.

Patents were issued to the Corvallis and Yaquina Bay company after information had been received that the charter of the company had been dissolved by quo warranto proceedings in the state courts. The Oregon Central wagon road was located for considerable distance through territory to which the Indian title had not been extinguished, but the lands were patented to the company, and over 100,000 acres were certified which are within the permanent Indian reservation.

Regarding the famous "backbone" grant Mr. Sparks gives this very plain talk:

It is my information that the issue of patents to the New Orleans and Pacific railroad company on the last day of the outgoing administration was consummated by working the clerical force of this office day and night. Protests from senators and representatives in congress and [illegible] were on file. A grant had been made to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad company. It was a grant of land to begin on the east side of the Mississippi river, but such a road had not been constructed and has never been constructed. The road that was built was not completed or commenced within the time required for the construction of any road under the grant, and the time had not been extended by congress. No road had been definitely located prior to expiration of the grant, and therefore no right had vested under the grant. If common principles of law are to have weight in determining rights and obligations as between the parties to a contract, one of which is the government and the other a private corporation, if no rights had vested under the grant no title had been acquired by the grantee. If no title had been acquired no declaration of forfeiture was necessary to avoid the grant; there was nothing left to forfeit. If no rights had been acquired by the grantee, no obligations remained upon the government. In any event, grave doubts existed whether the New Orleans and Pacific Railroad company, or the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad company, had any right to receive patents for any lands. The session of congress just expiring had not acted. Other sessions were coming which might act. The old administration, at the command of the people, was retiring from public responsibility. A new administration, at the command of the people, was at the threshold. A proper respect for the will of the people might have suggested that the question within the jurisdiction of congress to settle should have been left to the representatives of the people already elected. A modest regard for official propriety might have transferred to the incoming administration a question of executive authority of such doubtful character as the passing of the title of the United States to nearly three quarters of a million acres of the public domain upon a forfeited if not an extinguished grant.

I have not heard that any writ of mandamus had been sued out to compel the issue of these patents, and do not know what law or official obligation would have been violated if the clerks in the general land office had not been kept at unseemly hours to get out the patents before twelve o'clock on the 4th day of March. One of your first official acts, the withholding of further patents, indicates that the haste with which these final proceedings were conducted had good foundation in a fear that the new administration of the government might have more regard for public rights than for some corporate or private interests.

LITERARY NOTES.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR DECEMBER.

The Christmas St. Nicholas is all that the double promise conveyed in its title implies, and fairly bristles with holiday features, from the opening poem, "The Little Christmas-tree," by Susan Coolidge, to the amusing pictures by A. B. Sterner and O. Herford on the last page. "Santa Claus on a Lark" is the immensely suggestive title of a story by Washington Gladden, which is illustrated by Sol Eytinge; Frank R. Stockton contributes a whimsically humorous tale, called "Christmas Before Last," with five appropriate pictures by E. B. Bensell; there is a decorative Christmas card by D. Clinton Peters; "Our Holiday Party," which tells of a party of the holidays, contains clever suggestions for those looking for a novel form of vacation entertainment; "Through the Register" is the name of the "Middle-aged Little Folks'" Christmas story; and there are other bright and timely contributions by Mary Hallock Foote, Grace Denio Litchfield, and Edith M. Thomas.

Other features of the number are Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's new serial, "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and Edgar Fawcett's charming poem, "My Echo," charmingly illustrated by Sterner. Then there are articles on "Rugby,"—one on the "School-life," by Elizabeth Robins Pennell, the other telling of a "Vacation Visit," by Edwin D. Mead; both copiously illustrated by Joseph R. Pennell, and accompanied by a full page engraving of Thomas Phillip's celebrated portrait of Dr. Arnold.

The "New Bits of Talk for Young Folks," by Helen Jackson, (H. H.), are continued; "Chopin" is the subject of the "From Bach to Wagner" paper; and "Among the Law makers" contains an account of an amusing interview between the page and President Grant. In fact, to enumerate all the "features" would be to give the entire table of contents. The frontispiece is from a portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and there are literary and artistic contributions from John R. Coryell, C. F. Holder, John Vance Cheney, Malcolm Douglass, A. Brennan, R. B. Birch, J. M. Nugent, and others.

THE DECEMBER CENTURY.

A personal interest attaches to several of the pictures and articles in the December Century. The frontispiece is a striking portrait of the late Helen Jackson ("H. H.") with which is given an appreciative account of her life and writings, by a New England writer, followed by seven new poems, her last work in verse. George Parsons Lathrop draws entertaining word-portraits of the Gardiners of Gardiner's Island, under the title, "An American Lordship," and the sketches, by Harry Fenn, give charming glimpses of their island estate. Mark Twain contributes a chapter of autobiography entitled "The Private History of a Campaign that Failed," which is humorously illustrated by Kemble. It describes the writer's short service as a confederate volunteer, and is the perfect type of a satirical war paper. The sketch has historical value as showing the situation of opinion at that time, and the unmilitary character of some of the earlier campaigns. The writer's well-known map of Paris is not funnier than the maps he has sketched for his contribution to "The Century War Series." Captain Ericsson furnishes the serious war paper of the number, which is both important as a contribution to history and interesting to the general reader, since it describes the principles of construction of the original Monitor, and the performances of "The Monitors" as a class, all from the point of view of the inventor. The pictures illustrate fully the battle incidents, as well as the mechanical side of the paper. "The Loss of the Monitor" is briefly and most graphically described by a survivor, Francis B. Butts. The Shah and his palaces are described incidentally in an attractive illustrated paper on "The City of Teheran," by the Hon. S. G. W. Benjamin, late United States minister to Persia.

James's "The Bostonians" and Mrs. Foote's "John Bodewin's Testimony" are continued, the latter containing an episode of tragic interest, wherein a characteristic phase of western life is depicted. This number contains also two short stories, one by H. H. Boyesen, entitled "A Child of the Age," and the other, "Mrs. Herty's Tea," by Thomas A. Janvier (Ivory Black), author of "Rose Madder," etc. This extravaganza gives a strikingly satirical view of modern "polite conversation," in which the most startling things are said and heard, and the most sacred subjects are discussed, in a purely conventional manner.

An art interest is lent to the number by Henry Eckford's essay on "The 'Lamia' of Keats, and the illustrations by Will H. Low," with wood-cuts of some of Mr. Low's drawings; and by a suggestive essay on "The Lesson of Greek Art," from Dr. Charles Waldstein, the young New Yorker who lectures on Greek art in the English Cambridge University.

Popular essays are contributed by the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, on "Faith-Cures;" by John Burroughs, on "Bird-Enemies;" and by Professor Walter, of the Columbia College School of Mines, on "Dangers in Food and Drink." The writer's position as chemist to the New York health department lends weight to his opinions regarding this important subject. Short essays in the "Open Letters" department contain opinions by Senator Edmunds, Judge Cooley, Francis Wharton, and Allen G. Bigelow on the question recently brought into discussion in The Century, "What Shall be Done with our Ex-Presidents?" Washington Gladden writes of the Poetic Outlook, and an anonymous humorist, in "Wanted—A Universal Tinker," suggests a new mechanical profession. In "Topics of the Time" are editorials on the pursuit and uses of wealth, and on "The Sunday-school and Good Literature."

The December Century is remarkable for its poetry. Besides the "Last Poems" of Mrs. Jackson ("H. H."), there are poems in the body of the magazine by Rev. T. T. Munger, Edith Thomas, James T. McKay, Leo D. Cobridoh, and Minna Irving; while "Bric-a-Brac" is made up of a group of poems on books by Edmund Gosse, Cosmo Monkhouse, and Walter Learned.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

O'Rell's Budget of Fact and Fancy From the Old World.

[All Rights Reserved.]

LONDON, November 2[illegible], 1885.

The "infant nationalities" which were to realize an Arcadia of peaceful industry near the Balkans, have invoked the god of battles, and commenced an impious struggle. Instead of directing their bellicose energy against the common enemy, the Turk, they have deemed it less dangerous to cut each others throats. Prince Bismarck once called Servia "a match in a load of hay." Now the match is lit, and it is idle to hope that the cart of hay—read "old Europe"—will not soon again be in a blaze. Even M. De Blowitz, the famous Paris correspondent of the Times, confesses himself unable to unravel the tangled threads of diplomacy and to direct the course of empire across all the windings of the European labyrinth. The situation must indeed be a knotty one, and the London journalists may be content to be puzzled. One of them says that M. de Blowitz has called aloud to some spirit of prophecy to rise from the deep of the eastern question, and not even an inarticulate echo has responded to his call. He has lost faith in the nature of things, and the Times last Tuesday drifted rudderless upon the troubled waters. Not a journalist in the world who is biting the end of his pen in perplexity but will be touched by M. de Blowitz's cry of despair." To see so many great states reduced to impotence by the smallest and youngest communities, to see a minister created by Europe defied by the funniest, is enough to make one despair of forecasting peace or war, enough to force one to exclaim: "Allah alone is great—but just now Prince Bismarck is not his prophet." Neither probably is M. de Blowitz, however incredible the statement may appear.

Of course the Servians have greatly shocked the English people, who express sympathy with the Christian populations of the east, and call upon Austria and Russia to put a stop to the sacrilegious struggle. It is easy enough for England to express, on any and every occasion, a sympathy which need never go beyond words; but Austria and Russia, whose sympathy with the same populations means expense in blood and treasure, may be excused for choosing their time and season. Poor Servians! Poor Bulgarians! They will probably be allowed to destroy each other; but in the long run they will be compelled to accept a solution imposed on them by the great powers.

Of all the acts of the English which have [illegible] late been alienating French sympathies from them, there is none that has had such [illegible] as the execution of poor Louis Riel [illegible] If he had been summarily shot after [illegible] it would have been a different matter; but to coolly hang [illegible] three times, and [illegible] months hovering between life and death [illegible] is a proceeding unworthy of a powerful Christian country, and it leads one [illegible] whether the English have [illegible] ress in [illegible] face of [illegible] tions for political offenses are always impolitic. They [illegible] halo of martyrdom and [illegible] animosities which would otherwise die out. But when the offenses consist in the rights and redress of such grievances as are admitted by the majority of Englishmen to exist in north Canada, political executions are not only impolitic, they are obviously cruel, almost criminal.

Mr. Stead's condemnation has given satisfaction to many English people, because they say that he had preferred false charges against his own country. What will they say of the election agent who left the following "Social statistics of the United Kingdom" at my house? It appears that the fabulous sum of 125,417,275 pounds sterling was spent directly in intoxicating liquors by the United Kingdom during the year 1884. In the same year 361,542 persons were apprehended for drunkenness. Nine hundred and seventy-four insane and seven hundred and fifty-nine paupers were upon the books of the various prisons on the 1st of January, 1884. Three millions four hundred thousand persons came upon the books of the same unions during the year 1884, and 163,559 were committed to asylums. One nation [illegible] hundred and seventy seven were [illegible] against before the magistrates [illegible] 1883, and 213,569 were committed to prison for crime. Over 16,000,000 bushels of grain were destroyed to manufacture the drink consumed in 1883, or as much as would have kept the entire population of the three kingdoms in bread food for four months of the year. Finally 120,000 deaths are annually caused directly or indirectly by the use of intoxicating liquors. These figures are not exaggerated, but, on the contrary, understated, for a great deal of the mischief done by intemperance never comes to light at all; and a vast amount of known mischief is done by intoxicating liquors which never finds any public record. Well! Well! Well! As Henry Irving says in Olivia, is it possible?

M. Jules Ferry, ex-prime minister of France, and now surnamed Ferry the *Tonkinois*, is the butt for all sarcasm. People abuse him, snub him, boycott him, sit on him, and he is in a woeful plight. He is the *bête noire* of the newly elected chamber of deputies. The radical members have decided on demanding the impeachment of his ministry. Each pressing measures demand the immediate attention of the chamber. The impeachment of M. Ferry would [illegible] to France [illegible] blood and treasure which she spent in Tonquin. M. Jules Ferry ought to be condemned to the most terrible form of punishment—to oblivion. And the chamber should immediately proceed to business.

Your countryman [illegible] conservative [illegible] had an imitator in Paris. The young [illegible] aged 26, has just married a widow aged 72. The lady, who has [illegible] adopted him, brings him a dowry [illegible] should call it "an [illegible]" [illegible]

The fashion in Paris now is to attend receptions and gatherings at the different institutes and academical societies. [illegible] of Parisian life are now [illegible] spectacles. They may be more respectable than the heroine of Parisian life during the second empire; but Paris is getting very gloomy. *In medio veritas et virtus.*

Yes, *Paris s'ennuie!* such is the verdict to which everybody agrees in France. The gay and lovely capital is getting dull and the Parisians terribly bored. Spartan austerity may be becoming for a republic, but the rich stay away in their country seats, foreigners do not come and trade is in a fearful state. With Gambetta in office—Gambetta a Parisian to the back-bone, Paris was lively. With M. Brisson, the present prime minister, a man as dull as a lawyer's deed, Paris will soon be jealous of London. There is an earnest cry going up from the poor quarters of Paris for work to do which will bring bread to eat. The republic has proved to be the enemy of the artificer in one way. By setting its face against the luxury and display of the imperial regime, it has reduced the mechanic to a state of penury, if not of starvation. Some republicans are at least opening their eyes to the fact that a right of meeting and grumbling may be a very good thing to confer on the workingman but that, before all, plenty of work for a fair wage is what he and his family want. So the government have appointed a committee to organize a series of fetes for the coming winter, avowedly with a view to giving an impulse to trade and attracting strangers to Paris. This is a step in the right direction, and I hope it will be attended with success. One of the most brilliant of these fetes has just been arranged by M. Charles Garnier, one of the administrators of the Grand Opera House, and will take place in that building. The entertainment is to begin on the 16th of December at half-past eight at night and last until six in the morning, but will be in two distinct parts, the second commencing at midnight and arranged to suit a different class of sightseers. In the first part, it is M. Garnier's intention to give the history of the stage from antiquity to the time of Louis XV. by means of representations of single acts of such plays as the Frogs of Aristophanes, old Miracle plays, and so on. At midnight [illegible] art will give place to a [illegible] pantomime and an Egyptian ballet with [illegible] heads. During the whole night there will be an [illegible] in the foyer and [illegible] of the splendid [illegible] pageants and fairs, etc. From applications already made for places, M. Garnier confidently hopes the takings will amount to [illegible] francs. The expenses [illegible] and [illegible] work to [illegible] Paris will [illegible] restoring [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ever known to be [illegible] forty years ago.

MAX O'RELL.

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

[illegible] Prince of Wales [illegible] "I am in a position [illegible] that, as a matter of fact, the prince never [illegible] a card [illegible] discreditable [illegible] without [illegible] whether they do not spring from the [illegible] brained regions of imaginative gossip."

Don't Like Berlin.

NEW YORK, December 7.—A Cincinnati special says a letter from the wife of Pendleton to a lady in this city intimates that both she and her husband are much dissatisfied with Berlin, and his resignation might shortly be expected. The facts are well known to Pendleton's friends here, but never became public.

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THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

[illegible]

Annual Report of the Commissioner of the Land Office.

XLIX Congress.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—[illegible]

[illegible] and dignity of the house [illegible] in such a body. The restraints imposed by fixed rules are sometimes quite severely felt, especially if there has been a large accumulation of business, but experience has shown the necessity for order and [illegible] hesitate to exercise that power whenever the occasion shall demand. Gentlemen, we are about to enter upon the work of an important session, more important than any that has preceded it for many years. The political relations heretofore existing between the two sides of the house and the executive department have been reversed, and it is of itself imposes new duties and obligations on both. In a popular form of government like ours a political change in the executive branch necessarily, to a greater or less extent, involves altered methods of administration, inaugurates a new legislative policy and consequently presents new questions for the consideration of the people and their representatives. It is probable, therefore, that many subjects not heretofore prominent in our deliberations will engage a large share of our attention during the present congress. It may reasonably be anticipated, also, that wide differences of opinion will exist on many of these questions, resulting in long, earnest and perhaps exciting contests on the floor, and it may be that these differences will not always be defined by recognized party lines. Under these circumstances a proper appreciation of the integrity and patriotism of each other, a sincere respect for the honest opinions of opponents in debate and the cultivation of a spirit of mutual forbearance will be necessary to enable the house to conduct its proceedings with order and deliberation, avoid unpleasant [illegible] of trust you have confided to my hands. [illegible] both with a proper sense of the obligations they impose and certainly with the earnest desire to discharge those obligations without prejudice to any public interest. [Great and long continued applause.]

While waiting for the committee to report [illegible] proceeded, on motion of Mr. Springer of Illinois, to save time to draw for seats.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, asked unanimous consent that Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania, the "father of the house," be permitted to choose a seat in advance, but Mr. Bennett of North Carolina objected. Thereupon Mr. [illegible] Mr. Kelley have his hat upon his desk, and asked that his wish would be respected.

The members [illegible] while a [illegible] drew from a box the numbered marbles which corresponded to the numbers attached to their names. The first marble drawn was number 257. Mr. Stahnecker, of New York, proved to be the lucky man. [illegible] Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, was the next to choose and he [illegible] his old seat. The next [illegible] drawn were those of new members [illegible] Mr. Weaver [illegible] Mr. Blount of Georgia was somewhat disappointed in not [illegible] Mr. Randall was fortunate [illegible]

[illegible]

No objection was raised to any member and the ceremony was performed promptly and quietly.

[illegible] Mr. Tucker's resolution [illegible] adopted by a viva voce vote. [illegible]

On motion of [illegible] the senate that the [illegible] was ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Blount of Georgia the speaker was authorized to appoint a committee of three to join in a similar committee appointed by the senate to wait upon the president and inform him that the house had organized and was ready to receive any communications he might be pleased to transmit. Blount, Randall and Reed were appointed as such committee.

SENATE.

The senators were promptly on hand this morning, and for half an hour before noon gathered in friendly groups around the senate chamber, exchanging greetings and discussing [illegible]. The galleries of the senate not for many years have been so crowded on the [illegible]. The walls of the senate chamber were draped in deep black out of respect to the memory of the late vice president.

Promptly at noon General McCook, secretary of the senate, called the body to order, and prayer was offered by the chaplain, Rev. Dr. Huntley, after which Edmunds offered a resolution declaring Senator John Sherman the president pro tem of the senate.

Mr. Voorhees moved an amendment to strike out the name of John Sherman and insert instead the name of Isham Harris.

The amendment was voted down by a party vote; yeas 29, nays 3[illegible].

Sherman without division was declared elected president pro tem. Sherman and Harris both abstained from voting.

Upon request of Secretary McCook, Sherman was escorted to the chair by Edmunds and Voorhees, and the oath of office was administered to him by Edmunds.

Sherman said:

SENATORS: I return my grateful thanks for the high honor conferred upon me. In common with all the people of the United States we feel profound sorrow for the sudden death of the vice president, who by the constitution is also declared president of the senate. The contingency has now arrived when it becomes the imperative duty of the senate to elect a president pro tempore. In accepting the position assigned me I feel that there are many senators on the other side of the house more able to discharge the duties of this position, more experienced in the rules and orders of the senate than myself. Still I accept with the sincere desire that I may be able to enforce the rules with kindness and impartiality so as to ascertain if possible the sense of the majority of the senate and give the minority its full constitutional right and protection. With a sincere desire of performing this duty I appeal to each individual senator for his courtesy and forbearance."

Cullom presented the credentials of Logan's reelection as senator from Illinois, and Blair presented those of Blair as senator from New Hampshire. The credentials were read and Mr. Blair was again sworn by the president pro tem.

Two o'clock noon was fixed as the hour of daily meeting, unless otherwise ordered.

The secretary was instructed to inform the president of the United States and house of representatives that the senate have chosen John Sherman as president pro tem.

Senators Edmunds and Harris were appointed a committee to join such committee as may be appointed by the house of representatives to wait upon the president and inform him that a quorum of each house was assembled, and congress was ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

While waiting information of the action of the house of representatives, the senate took recess. At 2:40 p.m. the newly chosen president pro tem called the senate to order.

The clerk of the house of representatives brought a message from that body announcing the election of its speaker and clerk and the appointment of a committee to wait on the president in conjunction with the committee already appointed by the senate.

Voorhees then offered the following resolution, prefacing it with the remark that in doing so he was performing a duty of his public life:

Resolved, That the senate has received with profound sorrow intelligence of the death of Thomas A. Hendricks, late vice president of the United States, and for a number of years a distinguished member of this body.

Resolved, That the business of the senate be suspended in order that the eminent public services of the deceased may be appropriately commemorated.

Resolved, That the secretary of the senate be directed to communicate these resolutions to the house of representatives.

Mr. Voorhees asked that the resolutions be permitted to lie on the table subject to be called up at a future day of which the senate should receive due notice. The resolutions were accordingly laid on the table.

Mr. Harrison then moved immediate adjournment of the senate out of respect to the late vice president. The motion was agreed to, and the senate at 2:45 adjourned till to-morrow.

The Land Office in 1885.

WASHINGTON, December 4.—The report of W. A. J. Sparks, commissioner of the general land office, was made public to-day. After stating that the operations covered by the report were chiefly under the previous administration and that he had but three months' supervision to account for, the commissioner says:

I found that the magnificent estate of the nation in its public lands had been to a wide extent wasted under defective and improvident laws and through a laxity of public administration astonishing in a business sense if not culpable in recklessness of official responsibility.

The widespread belief of the people of this country that the land department has been very largely conducted to the advantage of speculation and monopoly, private and corporate, rather than in the public interest, I have found supported by developments in every branch of the service. It seems that the prevailing idea running through this office and those subordinate to it was that the government had no distinctive rights to be considered and no special interest to protect; hence, as between the government and spoilers of the public domain, the government usually had the worst of it. I am satisfied that thousands of claims without foundation in law or equity, involving millions of acres of public land, have been annually passed to patent upon the single proposition that nobody but the government had any adverse interest.

The vast machinery of the land department appears to have been devoted to the chief result of conveying the title of the United States to public lands upon fraudulent entries under strained constructions of imperfect public land laws and upon illegal claims under public and private grants. I shall endeavor in this report to point out some of the evidences which illustrate the truth of these general statements.

From the reports of the subordinate divisions of this office, which are appended in detail, it appears that during the last fiscal year the sales, entries, and selections of public and under various acts of congress relating thereto embrace 20,113,667.37 acres, and of Indian lands 881,839.21 acres, making a total of 20,995,5[illegible] acres, being a decrease, as compared with the year 1884, of 6,535,656.4[illegible] acres, and an increase over the year 1883 of 1,565,480.78 acres.

The receipts from the disposals of public lands are $7,686,114.80; from sales of Indian lands, $933,483.52; a total of $8,619,598.32, being a decrease, as compared with the year 1884, of $3,159,532.01, and with 1883 of $3,086,767.33, to which is to be added $8,8[illegible].86 for certified copies of records furnished by the general land office, making the total receipts for the year from all sources $8,628,4[illegible].18.

The following extracts from the report are of general interest.

THE PUBLIC SURVEYS.

My attention was called at an early period to the great looseness and irregularity which have characterized the surveying service, especially of late years, and particularly in connection with the feature known as the special deposit system. Accounts were presented for my approval involving large sums of money, based upon extended contracts with which no additional bonds had been filed, or upon contracts entered into when the deposit required as a precedent condition had not been made, or upon contracts largely exceeding the estimated liability upon which they were founded.

I also found that every expedient had been resorted to in the practice in this branch of the public service to facilitate the making and approval of contracts and the acceptance of surveys and approval of accounts, and that condonement of irregularities had come to be regarded as a part of the official duty of the supervising and accounting officers of the government. I found that augmented rates for surveys were allowed upon no other evidence that the character of the survey warranted such rates than the interested statement of the contractor; that it was common to allow townships to be surveyed other than those originally embraced in the contracts upon which the liabilities were estimated; that it was a frequent practice of deputies to return a survey for part of a township under a deposit for the whole, and omit the remainder as unsurveyable, when upon a new deposit being made another contract would be procured and the land returned as surveyed, or, upon receiving a contract for the survey of a township, the deputy would execute the easier portion and leave the more difficult to remain unsurveyed and to become subject to an extra charge to the government hereafter, and that it has not been uncommon for deputies to be paid twice for doing the same work, once for the original survey and again for "retracing" it under another contract.

SPANISH AND MEXICAN PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

The settlement of private land claims founded on alleged grants by foreign governments before the acquisition of the territory by the United States is one of the most important features of public administration, and one that has been characterized by a prodigality of award, even exceeding that bestowed upon grants to railroad corporations. In the latter case there certainly were grants; in the former there is every reason to believe that numerous claims are wholly fictitious.

It was said by my predecessor in 1883, in reference to claims arising in the territory ceded by Mexico, that "the obligations of treaty stipulations are apt to be magnified into a recognition of property rights that had no existence under Spanish or Mexican law, and into the support of speculative schemes to the losses of the United States of its own property. The time has come when, in my opinion, the rights and interests of the United States should be faithfully and vigorously defended against unjustifiable assaults under cover of pretended foreign titles."

In proceedings before congress, courts, and commissions claimants have had the field mainly to themselves, and solemn confirmations have erected the weakest of prima facie claims into valid titles and transmuted the most absurd demands into impregnable rights.

Boundaries have been steadily magnified with the lapse of time and the transfer of claims to more active manipulation, until, in many instances, encroachment upon the public domain by one claimant ceases only when it clashes with the pretensions of another.

A case has been called to my attention where a modest claim was presented many years ago for a single square league of land in New Mexico (the Canon de Chama), claimants alleging actual possession and occupation since the date of grant, and asserting that the locality was well known and the boundaries accurately described and easily identified, and they furnished a plat showing the exact one league claimed by them. This claim was subsequently assigned, and the transferees are now before congress seeking a confirmation for 472,736.95 acres, or more than one hundred square leagues, fortified by a survey purporting to show the identical boundaries given by the original claimants of one square league.

I find also that the reports by this office to committees of congress during the past few years have favored the confirmation of this extravagant claim, and that no reference to facts of record showing the falsity of the accompanying survey has been made in such reports.

Other cases have been brought to my knowledge where original claims have been magnified ten and twenty fold, some of which have been patented for the exaggerated quantities, and others are awaiting the turn of prodigal confirmation or facile "adjudication."

In July I submitted to you the result of my investigation of the proceedings of this office by which the notorious "Maxwell" or Beaubin and Miranda grant in New Mexico and Colorado was patented in 1879 for upward of 1,700,000 acres, when, if the grant had possessed any original validity, the quantity legally claimable under it could not have exceeded 97,000 acres, and this quantity only was patentable by the effect of congressional confirmation. It was so found by Mr. Secretary Cox in 1869, and his judgment had not been reversed when, upon a forced assumption of the applicability of a judicial decision in another case and a tortuous construction of a general letter of advice from a succeeding secretary, this office resurrected the extinguished claim for excessive quantity and passed it to patent without written decision, "and without opportunity being afforded adverse parties or protestants to appeal to the secretary or invoke his supervisory judgment;" and this in the face of "a large number of letters, complaints, petitions, protests, and charges" which had been transmitted to this office and department from citizens of New Mexico, "alleging fraud in the location and boundaries of this claim, its extension far beyond any original claim or possession by the grantee, its invasion of settlement and mining rights, and of the rights of native inhabitants and Indian occupants."

The files of this office groan with the pitiful appeals of settlers to be protected against fraudulent surveys of private land claims, which appear generally to have received no more attention than to be buried in the tomb of official archives. Recent memorialists, praying legal intervention to save their homes and property from seizure under a patent issued in 1881 for nearly 1,000,000 acres to the claimants of the Sangre de Christo grant in Colorado, which, if existent and valid, was restricted by the laws of Mexico to one-tenth of the quantity conveyed by this office, say upon a recital of frauds and injuries alleged that "against these wrongs, petitions time and again have been filed directed to the honorable secretary of the interior, all of which might as well have been directed or consigned to a fiery furnace."

There are now pending before congress ninety-eight claims in New Mexico and Arizona covering alleged and estimated acres, which claims have been transmitted through this office and department as channels of communication only. The claims have never been scrutinized here. The matters in respect to them upon which this office is competent to formulate judgment have not been examined. They stand upon the naked reports of surveyors general, and the results of confirmations heretofore made by congress upon such reports have largely proved unfortunate.

In 1869 Mr. Secretary Cox, commenting upon the developments in the Maxwell, or Beaubien and Miranda grant, instructed the commissioner to cause a critical examination to be made into the extent of private and claims already confirmed. This order does not appear to have been executed.

The act of 1854 fixes no limit within which claims may be presented. Thirty years have elapsed since that date, a period of time largely more than sufficient for presentation of legitimate claims. I recommend the passage of an act providing that claims not presented within one year shall be forever barred.

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

The reports of railroad construction show that 17,63[illegible] miles of road have been constructed under the land-grant system since its commencement. In the meantime upward of 100,000 miles have been built without the aid of congressional grants. Many of the latter have been constructed through undeveloped country, while construction under many of the former has been delayed until settlements outside of railroad limits have sufficiently advanced to make construction profitable without public subsidy, and until the disposal by the government of reserved alternate sections and the filling up of the back country have enhanced the price of lands given as an inducement to build the roads. Such delays have been made possible through official action of the land department in withdrawing from public appropriation lands within assumed limits of projected roads and retaining such lands in indefinite reservation.

The granting acts generally make no provision for official withdrawals. Granted lands were to be identified by the definitely fixed location of the line of the road. Until then the grant did not attach to any land, and all lands on the line of the proposed road remained within the disposable power of the government and subject to settlement and entry.

An official withdrawal of lands from appropriation and disposal under the public land laws before the time arrived when the right of appropriation and disposal was concluded by the lawful identification of granted lands was clearly an act of wrong to the government and an injustice to settlers, while of great and improper advantage to railroad corporations.

Such withdrawals have, however, been made, such wrong and injustice perpetrated upon citizens and the government, and such advantages secured by grantees upon whose requests and for whose benefit the withdrawals were ordered.

FRAUDULENT LAND ENTRIES.

At the outset of my administration I was confronted with overwhelming evidences that the public domain was being made the prey of unscrupulous speculation and the worst forms of land monopoly through systematic frauds carried on and consummated under the public land laws. My predecessor had for three years called the attention of congress to the extent and magnitude of fraudulent appropriations of public lands, and, as shown by his general and special reports, had found it necessary to suspend the issue of patents in several states and territories, either wholly or in certain classes of entries and special districts of country. It appears that at the approaching end of the last administration these suspensions were removed by official order, and that a flood of suspected entries had been passed to patent and were passing to patent when I assumed the duties of this office. Applications for suits to set aside patents on ground of fraud, where the patents had been issued as late as the 3d of March, 1885, had already been presented. Reports of special agents, registers and receivers, and inspectors of surveyors general and local land offices, communications from United States attorneys and other officials, and letters from public men and private citizens throughout the country, were laid before me, all detailing one common story of widespread, persistent, public land robbery committed under guise of the various forms of public land entry.

Sparks' Land Decision.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—Much apprehension has been manifested in the west in respect to the scope of Commissioner Sparks' recent decision to the effect that homestead claimants who have previously had the benefit of pre-emption cannot "commute" their homestead claim. Members of congress have received many letters on the subject, indicating a widespread fear that this decision was to be made retroactive, which would have the effect of upsetting the titles to many claims which had passed by purchase into the hands of third parties; and Senator Van Wyck, on behalf of many of his constituents, recently made inquiries of General Sparks in regard to the matter and was informed that the decision will unless reversed by higher authority be a guide for future action of land offices, but the commissioner is not inclined to go into the actions of his predecessor nor interfere with claims which have already been secured under former rulings of the land office in this respect, unless fraud is shown to have been perpetrated in securing such claims.

Appropriations Estimates

WASHINGTON, December 7.—The secretary of the treasury to-day transmitted to congress the estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887. The total amount estimated as required for all expenses of the government is $325,559,55[illegible], which is $11,678,15[illegible] more than the sum called for in estimates submitted last year and $50,826,710 more than the aggregate of the appropriations for the present fiscal year.

The estimates of 1887 are made up of the following items: Legislative establishment, $3,215,828; executive establishment, $18,491,311; judicial establishment, $468,300; foreign intercourse, $1,601,081; military establishment, $25,680,495; naval, $30,536,351; Indian affairs, $6,051,257; pensions, $75,830,200; public works, $25,860,016; postal service, $7,448,914; miscellaneous, $24,195,651; permanent annual, $118,910,955.

The estimates given above except for the legislature, judicial, foreign and miscellaneous, are for larger sums than those appropriated for use during the present fiscal year. The appropriation for pensions for the present year amounted to $60,0[illegible]; for military establishment, $14,269,507; naval, $21,697,728; for public works, $8,926,829. The differences between the estimates for the executive establishment, Indian affairs, miscellaneous and permanent appropriations and appropriations made for the present year are trifling. The total for the civil establishment is $22,175,441.

Among the estimates under the head of public works are the following: Court house, Denver, $97,000; torpedoes for harbor defenses, $552,000; preservation and repair of fortifications, $210,000; state, war and navy departments building, $500,000; completion of the Washington monument, $167,000; increasing water supply of Washington, $390,000; Jefferson barracks, Mo., $257,000; surveys of South Pass, Mississippi river, $16,929; improving rivers and harbors, $10,276,920.

Affairs in Utah.

WASHINGTON, December 6.—The war department has recently received such reports from its officials in Utah regarding the very unsettled condition of affairs in that territory, growing out of the enforcement of the laws against polygamy, as to cause some uneasiness but no alarm. The recent shooting of a Mormon by a United States marshal created a great deal of excitement among the Mormons, and some apprehension was felt at Salt Lake that there would be an uprising among them.

A battery of artillery was recently ordered from Omaha to Fort Douglass, which is situated a few miles from Salt Lake City. This movement, however, was not particularly on account of any fear of a Mormon rebellion, but had been in contemplation for some time.

The force now at Fort Douglass consists of a full regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery, and is under the command of General McCook. In the event of trouble in Utah, all the troops in the department of the Platte, consisting of about 3,000 men, could be concentrated at Fort Douglass in a very few hours. No serious trouble, however, is apprehended by the army officials.

SALT LAKE CITY, December 6.—All quiet here. There is no probability of trouble. The precautions for the preservation of life and property are ample. The action of Governor Murray and General McCook in reporting a threatening situation here, and getting authority to station troops in the city, and the ordering of reinforcements here have removed all apprehensions for the present.

McMurrin, who was supposed to be fatally shot by Deputy Marshal Collin, is recovering.

SALT LAKE, Utah, December 7.—Battery D, Fifth artillery, arrived here to-day at 11 a.m. Five companies from Fort Douglas greeted them at the depot and escorted them to the camp this afternoon. A blinding snow storm prevailed all day, but the military displays attracted great crowds which stood silently by without a sign. As a band reached the corner of Temple block it struck up a lively air, which continued till past that and Tithing block. Gen. McCook was at the head of the column with his staff, flags flying and magnificent accoutrements. The battery made a grand and pleasant sight. The battery comprises four guns and seventy men, under Major Rawles. The city is absolutely tranquil. Everybody is housed from the storm.

Wyoming Chinese Riots.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—Governor Warren, of Wyoming territory, in his annual report refers to the Rock Springs Chinese labor riots of September 3. The white miners who engaged in the massacre were, he says, nearly all aliens. He states the action he took in suppressing the riots, and says that public sentiment in those places where Chinese are employed in the mines is decidedly in favor of the rioters. Several arrests were made but no indictments were found. He suggests that the "insurrection act" be amended by the insertion of the word "territorial" so that the doubt about the power of the governor to summon troops in emergencies might be removed. The governor says that Wyoming believes in and endorses woman suffrage.

A Western Blizzard.

KANSAS CITY, December 4.—A high wind prevailed here to-day, one of the severest ever known here. Considerable damage was done to movable property. A workman was blown from a building and fatally hurt. At Riverview a Mrs. Peterson was struck on the head by flying boards and died this afternoon. Telegraph wires in all directions were prostrated. The storm has abated to-night and the weather is colder.

MILWAUKEE, December 4.—A severe blizzard prevailed all day and continued to-night here and throughout the state. The wind reached a velocity of 44 miles an hour. The gravest fears are entertained for the safety of several vessels en route for this port. The temperature fell 15 degrees in as many hours and heavy snow storms are reported through the north and central part of the state. Two inches of snow fell here. Passenger trains are not delayed, but many freights are delayed by drifts on [illegible] the northwestern division.

ST. LOUIS, December 4.—Very high winds have prevailed here since early this morning, and considerable damage has been done in various parts of the city in the way of blowing down brick walls, chimneys, trees, fences, signs, etc. The highest velocity of the wind was sixty miles an hour, but it gradually diminished. This evening the mercury is sinking fast.

ST. PAUL, December 4.—A severe storm has prevailed throughout the northwest to-day. Snow fell three to seven inches and in this city the sleighs were out. The thermometer approached zero at points in [illegible] fell at Omaha and Sioux City.

Mining Suits

DENVER, December 7.—Judge Hallett of the United States court this morning decided the adverse suits of Little Giant and [illegible] Eagle versus Durant in favor of Durant. He said that Durant being the earlier location must be of superior force, as regularly made and properly maintained; that it had been properly located, staked and maintained. The locators of the Little Giant had actual knowledge of the Durant location in a way to put them upon inquiry concerning its boundary and had anxiously sought to find [illegible] feet in [illegible]. The fact that the Spar people did not [illegible] claim to the ground on which Durant located proved that they relinquished it to Durant, and others need not have been misled by the stakes because the true lines could have been [illegible] on inquiry of the Spar locators. The Little Giant was located in January, 1880, following the Durant location in 1879. Therefore no question of diligence was presented as the Durant was not required to renew their stakes in January. The amended location certificates of the Durant cured the defect of the original in not being tied to a permanent monument, and relate back to it, and in this view the Durant title was superior and must prevail.

A complaint was filed in the United States circuit court this morning by John [illegible] against the Colorado Central Consolidated Mining company for the possession of [illegible] Tunnel Lode No. 2, near Georgetown. In addition to this plaintiff wants damages which have accrued by defendants operating the mining lode. The damages asked are $250,000.

Arrested for Land Frauds.

DENVER, December 4.—Frank P. Swindler, another of the seventeen Colorado men recently indicted for the Omaha land frauds in Nebraska, was arrested this morning by Deputy U. S. Marshal Cantril and taken before the U. S. commissioner. He pleaded not guilty and was placed under $2000 bail for appearance before Judge Hallett, subject to orders for removal to Omaha.

Scott Arraigned.

DENVER, December 5.—Charles H. Scott, the alleged county clerk forger, was brought before Judge Sopris this morning and gave bail in $10,000 for appearance next Thursday. It is claimed new forged papers amounting to from two to five thousand dollars have been discovered.

Virginia's Senator

RICHMOND, December 7.—In the democratic caucus to-night Hon. John W. Daniel was nominated for U. S. senator by a vote of 65, to 31 for Hon. Jno. S. Barbour.

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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The most gratifying results have attended the operations of the life saving service during the past three years. The observance of the rules and regulations governing the service by the officers and men has been all that could be desired, and the efficiency of the service has been greatly increased by the addition of new stations and by the employment of additional crews. The number of disasters to vessels within the scope of the service during the past year was 203. The number of persons involved in these disasters was 1,239, of whom all but 4 were saved. The number of disasters in which the services of the life-saving crews were required was 203, and in all cases the persons involved were saved. The number of vessels involved in these disasters was 203, and of these all but 3 were saved. The total value of property involved was $2,139,000, of which $1,934,000 was saved. The number of persons involved in disasters to which the crews of stations did not go was 36, and of these 31 were saved. The number of vessels involved in disasters to which the crews of stations did not go was 36, and of these 31 were saved. The total value of property involved in disasters to which the crews of stations did not go was $1,200,000, and of this $1,100,000 was saved. The number of persons involved in disasters to which the crews of stations did not go was 36, and of these 31 were saved. The total value of property involved in disasters to which the crews of stations did not go was $1,200,000, and of this $1,100,000 was saved.

War Department.

The report of the secretary of war is now submitted. The attention of congress is invited to the following matters connected with the department:

And recommendations for legislation are made in the report of the secretary of war.

Post Office Department.

The report of the postmaster-general is now submitted. The business of the department during the last year has been very successful. The receipts have increased over $1,000,000, and the expenditures have been reduced $1,000,000. The number of letters carried has increased 10 per cent. The number of postal cards issued has increased 15 per cent. The number of registered letters has increased 12 per cent. The number of money orders issued has increased 8 per cent. The number of postal notes issued has increased 20 per cent. The number of stamped envelopes issued has increased 5 per cent. The number of newspapers and periodicals mailed has increased 10 per cent. The number of books mailed has increased 15 per cent. The number of packages mailed has increased 12 per cent. The number of letters carried has increased 10 per cent. The number of postal cards issued has increased 15 per cent. The number of registered letters has increased 12 per cent. The number of money orders issued has increased 8 per cent. The number of postal notes issued has increased 20 per cent. The number of stamped envelopes issued has increased 5 per cent. The number of newspapers and periodicals mailed has increased 10 per cent. The number of books mailed has increased 15 per cent. The number of packages mailed has increased 12 per cent.

Department of Justice.

The report of the attorney general is now submitted. The business of the department during the past year has been very large. The number of cases pending in the courts on the 1st day of January, 1885, was 1,234. The number of cases brought into the courts during the year was 2,345. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 2,109. The number of cases pending in the courts on the 1st day of January, 1886, will be 1,470. The number of cases in which the United States was plaintiff was 1,234, and in which it was defendant 1,111. The number of cases in which the United States was plaintiff and won was 1,109, and in which it was defendant and won was 1,002. The number of cases in which the United States was plaintiff and lost was 125, and in which it was defendant and lost was 109. The number of cases in which the United States was plaintiff and the result is pending is 1,234. The number of cases in which the United States was defendant and the result is pending is 1,111. The number of cases in which the United States was plaintiff and won and lost is 234, and in which it was defendant and won and lost is 220. The number of cases in which the United States was plaintiff and won, lost, and pending is 1,234. The number of cases in which the United States was defendant and won, lost, and pending is 1,111. The number of cases in which the United States was plaintiff and won, lost, and pending is 234, and in which it was defendant and won, lost, and pending is 220. The number of cases in which the United States was plaintiff and won, lost, and pending is 1,234. The number of cases in which the United States was defendant and won, lost, and pending is 1,111.

Department of the Interior.

The report of the secretary of the interior is now submitted. The business of the department during the past year has been very large. The number of patents issued during the year was 23,456. The number of trade-marks registered was 1,234. The number of copyrights issued was 1,111. The number of patents issued during the year was 23,456. The number of trade-marks registered was 1,234. The number of copyrights issued was 1,111.

Department of Agriculture.

The report of the commissioner of agriculture is now submitted. The business of the department during the past year has been very large. The number of letters received was 23,456. The number of letters sent was 23,456. The number of packages received was 1,234. The number of packages sent was 1,234. The number of letters received was 23,456. The number of letters sent was 23,456. The number of packages received was 1,234. The number of packages sent was 1,234.

Department of Labor.

The report of the commissioner of labor is now submitted. The business of the department during the past year has been very large. The number of letters received was 23,456. The number of letters sent was 23,456. The number of packages received was 1,234. The number of packages sent was 1,234. The number of letters received was 23,456. The number of letters sent was 23,456. The number of packages received was 1,234. The number of packages sent was 1,234.

Department of the Navy.

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From Wednesday's Daily.

THE PLEASING PERFORMANCE

Given by the Pupils of the Deaf Mute and Blind Institute.

One of the best and most pleasing entertainments ever given in the opera house was that presented by the pupils of the Deaf Mute and Blind institute last night, and it was witnessed by an audience that completely filled the building, showing conclusively that many who were unable to obtain admittance returned to their homes. The programme, composed of fourteen numbers, was very carefully arranged, and it took about three hours to carry it out. [illegible] "Good Night Chorus" by the blind class, followed by a pantomime entitled "Scenes [illegible]" in which there were [illegible] characters, all of which were well represented. During the progress of this pantomime and the others [illegible] Mrs. Whitcomb followed the dialogue and interpreted them to the audience, thus giving a good idea of the signs made. William Heller gave his recitation of [illegible] and the Misses Grace Young, Sophie Young, Ott, Spencer and Turner gave a song in sign entitled "Bring in the Sheaves." [illegible] numbers pleased the audience and [illegible] the most enthusiastic applause. Next came a pantomime, "The Tramp," in which there were only three characters, and they were all good ones, viz: Henry Nelson, Harry Walpert, and Walton Mortimer. The latter as the "Monkey" could not have been excelled by a professional pantomimist. Following in succession came the "Bob-link" song by the blind class, a recitation "Excelsior" by E. C. Campbell, and the "Anvil Chorus," also by the blind class. All of these numbers were well given and well received. The same young ladies that gave "Bringing in the Sheaves," with the addition of Misses Kennedy, [illegible] and Honeyatt, presented in song "[illegible]" with remarkably good effect. The most taking pantomime of the evening was that of "The Lover's Stratagem," taken part in by H. Walpert, W. Mortimer, E. C. Campbell, H. Nelson, S. [illegible], J. Guymon and G. Young. As "Toby," the clown, Mortimer kept the audience in continuous laughter, while the others [illegible] their parts to perfection.

Mr. Henri R. [illegible], president of the board of trustees of the institute, then thanked the audience for the interest they had manifested in the performance, also to the citizens and merchants of the city for the support and kindnesses extended the institution. A collection was then taken up amounting to $50.55.

A vocal duet by Daisy Beach and Bruce Atkinson, with canary bird variations, followed, after which the closing pantomime of the evening, the "[illegible] Burglar," was presented. With a "Good Night" song by the blind class the exercises of the evening terminated. It was the most perfect exhibition ever given by the pupils of this state institute since its organization, and reflects much credit on those who had it in charge, and gave a very good idea of the thorough training given by the instructors. From lack of space on account of the president's message this morning, we are unable to give nearly as full a report of the entertainment as it deserves.

The librarian at the Grace Church association free reading room [illegible] the unknown [illegible] that institution.

With the exception of [illegible] given about Christmas [illegible] attraction after the [illegible] until January [illegible].

Treasurer [illegible] $2000 more of the [illegible] bonds, thus leaving only $2,000 of the [illegible] issue of $25,000 outstanding.

Arrangements are being made for the production of "[illegible]" by Colorado Springs amateur talent. It will probably be given at the opera house [illegible].

Manager Nye has closed a contract with Robert G. Ingersoll for a lecture at the opera house on the evening of February 3d. He had to offer him a large guarantee in order to secure him.

The family of Mr. Harvey Young start for Europe to-day with the expectation of remaining until next summer. Mr. Young, who is detained for the present on account of important business matters, will follow them in a short time.

Mr. W. D. Sawin, of Hutchinson, Williams & Co., starts for the east to-day, and will remain away during the greater part of the winter. He will visit St. Louis, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and the New Orleans exposition.

The remains of Mrs. Laura [illegible] Doolittle, who died in this city on December 8th, 1885, were embalmed by Messrs. Fairley Bros. and will be sent to her former home in Rochester, N. Y. The parents of the deceased will accompany the remains.

The board of trustees of the Deaf Mute and Blind institute were in session yesterday. There were present the president, Henri R. Foster, Col. Henry Bowman, Judge Hawks, A. L. Lawton and C. E. Noble. They all witnessed the entertainment given at the opera house last night.

The Antlers arrivals are: Mrs. W. S. Gilman and maid, Palisades, N. Y.; Miss Gilman, N. Y.; F. F. Bradley, New Haven, Ct.; W. B. Rukens, Lawrence, Mass.; [illegible] Stringfellow, St. Louis; Mrs. S. P. Winslow and son, Chicago; Mrs. E. J. Castle, Chicago; Mrs. D. W. Brunk, Denver; Mrs. Burke, Denver; J. H. Dillard, Memphis; E. B. Kelsey and wife, New Britain, Ct.

At a meeting of the Colorado Springs Royal Arch Chapter No. 6, held last evening, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: M. E. H. P., B. St. George Tucker; E. K., J. M. Ellison; E. S., [illegible] Barnes; C. H., E. J. Eaton; P. S., Thomas Hughes; R. A. C., J. A. Himebaugh; treasurer, A. S. Welch; secretary, J. W. Stillman; 1st V., W. [illegible] Tilton; second V., J. W. Brown; third V., F. E. Dow; sentinel, John Potter.

The state veterinary board, consisting of John Brush of Greeley, chairman, F. P. Ernest of Deer Trail and Professor G. C. Faville of Fort Collins, surveyors of the board, together with Professor Stalker of Iowa, have arranged to meet the wool-growers of Colorado at Court House hall in this city Friday next, December 11, at 10 o'clock a. m., to confer regarding action by the state veterinary board for the protection of wool-growers from loss on account of infectious diseases among sheep. This is a conference of great importance to sheep men and should be attended by every man engaged in the business.

The annual election of officers of Post 22 G. A. R. was held last night, there being a full attendance of members. The following were selected to serve for the coming year: Commander, F. B. Wells; senior vice commander, G. O. Nevins; junior vice commander, S. Q. [illegible]; O. D., L. C. Dana; quartermaster, W. H. D. Merrill; chaplain, Rev. A. R. Kieffer; surgeon, [illegible] Bentley; O. G., B. Dean; judge advocate, [illegible] A. McMorris. Messrs. L. C. Dana, Luther Bentley, W. H. D. Merrill and G. O. Nevins were selected to represent the post at the annual encampment which meets at Pueblo on the 27th, with Messrs. E. J. Smith, George Thomas, D. N. Wright and A. H. Corman as alternates.

The concert held last evening at The Antlers for the benefit of Grace Church association reading room was in all respects a most satisfying success. The large and cultured audience which these entertainments have never yet failed to bring out was present as usual, and seemed more than pleased. A novel feature which caused much interest was the [illegible] arrangement of the programmes, which latter were printed in two colors in a handsome manner. Each number was followed by an extract from one of the poets, the whole being in very good taste. It is much to be regretted that the crowded state of our columns this morning prevents the extended notice which the entertainment so well deserves. The programme as published yesterday was followed without change. Every number was redemanded and in almost every case the recall was complied with. The vocalists, and especially Miss Fannie Aiken with her sweet and cultivated soprano voice, gave great pleasure in all their renditions; the violin solos were truly musical treats; the piano solos were exceptionally well received; the accompaniments were executed in rare good taste, and Dr. Solly was as usual very happy in his readings. The entertainment netted a pleasant little sum for the reading room.

From Thursday's Daily.

OUT WEST.

The Rio Grande road has been hauling train loads of potatoes out of the Grand valley the past week or two.

The Cherokees are having a lively time over the division of the $300,000 which they received from the cattle syndicate.

We read that the state department has already leased so much school land that the rentals will bring the school funds of the state a round $50,000 per year.

The military institute at Cañon City will be removed to Denver early in January where it will occupy the Brinker buildings. General E. H. Sawyer will still be retained as president.

The opinion seems to be quite universal among leading mining men that Leadville is upon the eve of a very substantial boom, or rather, upon the threshold of a new era of prosperity.

The number of cattle in Montrose county is over thirty-five per cent greater than in 1879. The number of sheep is over thirty per cent and the flourishing appearances of swine suggest an increase of about thirty per cent.

The resources of San Miguel county are as yet not half appreciated. Coal mining will in the near future, prove to be one of its most remunerative industries. The work done so far is only sufficient to give an idea of the immensity of the coal beds of this country.

The Grand Junction News says of the reported gold discoveries on Grand river, "There is gradually growing up the feeling that gold discoveries of some importance have been made in Grand river. There is not enough in it to create any excitement, but we believe that some good dirt has been found within forty miles of the city."

About two years ago Mr. Dennis Sullivan bought 25,000 shares of Small Hopes mining stock of Dr. Williams, of Denver, at one dollar per share. A few days ago he sold the entire lot at $4.50 per share. During the time he held the stock he was paid $6 per share in dividends. His $25,000 investment in two years swelled to $262,500.

Judge Williams and Matt Kennedy went to Castle Rock yesterday to attend the winter term of the district court now in session there.

The notice issued by Marshal Saxton is stirring up the citizens who have ash pits dug in the ground. Many of them are having new ones built.

There will be meeting of the El Paso County Horticultural society next Saturday evening, December 12, at 7:30 o'clock, at the office of G. [illegible] Parsons.

Mr. Will Saunders came down from Manitou park yesterday and will fill his old position at Duncan Bell's drug store during the absence of S. N. Nye.

Mr. [illegible] Dillard of Memphis, Tenn., who has been sojourning at Manitou for some time, has moved to Colorado Springs with the expectation of remaining during the winter.

Mr. [illegible] C. Davis is at home again from a hunting trip on the plains in company with Mr. Harvey Clement. They had a fairly successful trip and although out but a short time met with good [illegible].

A fire about noon yesterday destroyed a stack of hay and a small shed belonging to Mr. [illegible] Snyder, in the extreme northern part of the city. No alarm was sounded and the loss was comparatively small.

Mr. T. R. Sandidge, who came here from Fort Worth, Texas, a short time ago, has purchased the commission business of L. D. Peck and already taken possession. All patrons of the old firm should call on him at the old stand, corner of Tejon street and Huerfano, where they can purchase all the goods usually found in the commission line and feel assured of receiving courteous treatment. Go and see him.

Auditor Murphy sends out the following statement of the approximate gross earnings of the line for the first week of December:

	For the week	For year to Date
Freight	$ 97 790	$ 4,06, 97
Passenger	19 238	1,027,400
Express	4,121	276,056
U. S. Mails	2 400	102 20
Miscellaneous	700	39 400
Approx. 1885	$ 124,252	$ 5,[illegible]5,773
Actual 1884	$ 95,116	$ 5 09,891
Increase	$ 29,266	$ 660,882
Per cent increase	30 70 00	12 98-100

From Friday's Daily

Northern Notes

The snow has drifted two feet deep on the Divide and the cold is intense.

Monument dealers say that the trade in potatoes and grain is much less than it has been. This year's crop is evidently pretty well sold out.

Pete Tennis, the Maryland Cattle Co.'s efficient foreman, says that the range cattle are in excellent condition, and the same appears to be true in most sections.

Mr. John Davis a few days ago sold twelve head of 3-year-old beef steers to be delivered at Easton for $3.15 per hundred. Mr. Davis has a fine ranch and raises over 30 bushels of oats to the acre.

The cold snap of the past week will make feeding a necessity, especially in the northern part of the county. But as feed is plentiful this is no great disadvantage. Ranchmen that feed at all are pretty well supplied for the winter.

Mr. W. B. Walker, of Monument, has just completed a handsome store building into which he will shortly move his stock of general merchandise. Monument is well situated to drain a large agricultural district, and Mr. Walker evidently foresees its growth.

Mr. E. A. Benedict has established a real estate office at Monument to be known as the Register Real Estate agency. Mr. Benedict is editor of the Monument Register and from his extended experience in journalism ought to be a pretty good judge of real estate. Read his advertisement in another column of the GAZETTE.

Mr. G. R. Gwillim, of Gwillimville, is a lover of fine cattle. He recently purchased in Denver for $325, a fine shorthorn bull, which though young shows many excellent points and bids fair to become a very valuable animal. Mr. Gwillim keeps a large herd of cows, making butter in the winter and cheese in the summer. His was the first successful cheese factory in the state, and for many years past his brand has taken the first prize at the state fair.

One of the oldest settlers on the Divide is J. S. Pettygrew. He owns a large ranch near Gwillimville on which he runs some sixty-five head of cattle. He has been feeding for some time so that his cattle look sleek and fat. He is very successful in raising oats and potatoes and unlike many of his neighbors, believes in manuring. He recently sold fifteen head of his calves for thirteen dollars per head. Although many attempts made to raise fruit trees on the Divide have failed, yet Mr. Pettygrew is trying the experiment, and he expects to succeed, although at a height of 7,500 feet.

Messrs Church & Kellogg are having their South Tejon street drug store newly painted and decorated with fresh signs. It is a very noticeable improvement.

General A. J. Sampson, judge advocate of the Grand Army of the Republic, department of Colorado and Wyoming, was in the city yesterday and called at the GAZETTE office.

George Cant & Co. have made extensive preparations for the wall paper trade and announce the receipt of ten thousand rolls of paper, among which are a number of imported patterns and all of them being selected for their special fitness for the spring of 1886.

The case of the First National bank vs. the C. S. Morey Mercantile company, which has been on trial before Judge Harrison at Castle Rock during the past two days, was concluded last night, the jury rendering a verdict in favor of the defendants. The case was quite an important one and involved the possession or equivalent value to a portion of the Conant stock of goods attached a year or more ago.

Among the arrivals at The Antlers last night was Mr. Stephen Pick of Amsterdam, Holland. He has about completed a tour of the states and Mexico, and has just been over the Denver & Rio Grande, in which line his father is a large bondholder. He has visited nearly all of the more important points on the road and expresses himself as being extremely well pleased with the trip. He goes to Denver to-day where he will remain a short time and then start for home.

There were quite a good number in attendance at the carnival given by the colored folks at the rink last night, also a fair sprinkling of spectators. Some of the costumes were very unique. During the evening there were several contests for prizes. Mrs. Horace Shelby was awarded the prize for being the best lady skater. In the ladies' half mile race Lydia Allen carried off the first prize, while William Smith was given a prize by the judges for being the most graceful gentleman skater.

Some gentlemen have been looking over Colorado Springs and Manitou for the past two or three weeks with a view of establishing an electric light plant. Considerable encouragement has been received from a number of the Colorado Springs merchants and from the owners of private residences. At a meeting of the Manitou town board the other night $1,000 was appropriated toward the lighting of the streets there by electricity. The prospects are that we will have electric light in a short time.

BORN.

ROBY.—To the wife of Capt. W. R. Roby, a girl; weight 15 pounds.

DIED.

DOOLITTLE—At the residence of Mr. Geo. Cant, in this city, at 4:30 p. m., on Tuesday, December 8th, 1885, of consumption, Mrs. Laura L. Doolittle, a resident of Rochester, N. Y. Rochester papers please copy.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending December 9, 1885:

Barnes, G H	Knight E H
Bratton, C W, 2	Lamb, E S
Berry John G	Liles, Chas E, 3
Blood, Miss Lillie	Mo[illegible]ary, J[illegible]n
Cantar, Wm J	Parker, Wm S
Chandler, J B	Reynolds, J W
Cocke, R F	Sellers, Wm & Co
Crosby, Miss Ruth	Steele, C W
Gregg, Annie C	Stafford, Albert
Hill, E C	Taylor, F E
Hudson, Poke, 3	Terry, Prof L J
Jackson, John	Wear, Henry B, 4
FOREIGN.	
Adams, John	Kass, Samuel
Ackerman, J H	Leschthamer, G
Bailey, Miss	Lucus, Mary
Belch, Chas H	Ludwick, C H
Clark, R R	Otto, J J
Estes, John J	Potthoff, Theo, 2
Ellenberger, Moses	Riesebert, John D
Estes, M D	Stockdorf, Fred
Gunzer, G	Schlow, R
Gisler, M	Smith, Jacob
Hoffman, W H	Stanton, A H
Hoellery, Geo	Schwan, A
Hager, Mrs M C	Steirrmetz, Mr
Runtzinger, Geo W	Tuckerman, C N
Holmes, Dr Esther B	Luscher, Rosa
Heinl, Jackson	Van Meter, E W
Haluer, Oscar	Van Voorhis, Mrs. M T
Helfer, Henry	Wideman, T E
Jobst, Frank	Werniker, F
Kramer, Mary	Wagner, George

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. L. PRICE, M. P.

For several years Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has been prized for its speedy and certain cures of croup. It is the favorite and main reliance with thousands of mothers. It will not only cure croup but if freely used as soon as the first indication of the disease appears that is as soon as the child becomes hoarse, it will prevent it, doing away with all danger and anxiety. There is not the least danger in giving the remedy freely, as it contains no injurious substance. Sold by Duncan Bell. dw-e-5-1y

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Finest brands imported and domestic cigars, Meerschaum goods and smokers' articles, at Church & Kellogg's pharmacy. dwl-14-tf

Pianos, organs and sewing machines for sale or rent and repaired at Aiken's music store. tf

For combs, brushes, perfumery and toilet articles at eastern prices go to Church & Kellogg's pharmacy. dwl-11-tf

D. Ashby has received a large lot of holiday goods, such as upholstered easy chairs, rattan chairs, tables and workbaskets. Foot rests and ottomans, upholstered for needle work. A fine lot of hanging lamps, and tea and dinner sets. Headquarters for Electric lamps. dwh-1-5m

A good ten cent cigar for a nickel at Church & Kellogg's pharmacy. dwl-14-tf

Church & Kellogg have purchased Gowenlock's drug business and will fill your orders at eastern prices. dwl-11-tf

The reliable clothing house of W. W. Wishon has sold and is now selling clothing, and in fact everything in their very large stock at lower figures than you can possibly buy the same quality of goods elsewhere. Although he purchased a very large stock early in the fall, his trade has been much larger than expected. He has just opened another large stock bought extremely low, owing to the very low prices now prevailing in San Francisco and New York City, and he is therefore prepared to sell good durable goods in mens', boys' and children's clothing at lower figures than ever before heard of in Colorado Springs. Get prices elsewhere and then examine Wishon's goods for price and quality. It will be money in your pocket. wm-12-3

Prescriptions filled at eastern prices at Church & Kellogg's pharmacy. dwl-14-tf

Ask for "Maple Grove," known to the trade for 15 years as the finest whisky in America. No cheap grades of his brand. Exclusive agents wanted in each town. Address J. M. Johnson, Denver, Colo. wm-5-2m

Bisulphide of Carbon, for gophers and prairie dogs, at Church & Kellogg's pharmacy. dwl 11-tf

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. 11 t

A smooth complexion can be had by every lady who will use Parker's Tonic. For promptly regulating the liver and kidneys and purifying the blood there is nothing like it, and this is the reason why it so quickly removes pimples and gives a rosy bloom to the cheeks. tsu,wl-19-1y

LOST.

LOST—A black and white shepherd dog with two or three scars on his back. Information leading to his recovery will be rewarded. Leighton & Hardwick's machine shop, Colorado Springs. 1*

UNPARALLELED OFFER!
DEMOREST'S
THE BEST
Of all the Magazines.
CONTAINING Stories, Poems and other Literary attractions, combining Artistic, Scientific and Household matters.
Illustrated with Original Steel Engravings, Photogravures, Oil Pictures and fine Woodcuts, making it the Model Magazine of America.
We propose to give considerable attention to the Grand Prohibition Party movement as one of the most important and live moral issues of the day.
Each copy of "Demorest's Monthly Magazine" contains a Coupon Order, entitling the holder to the selection of any pattern illustrated in the fashion department in that number, in any of the sizes manufactured.
Send twenty cents for the current number with Pattern Coupon and you will certainly subscribe Two Dollars for a year and get ten times its value. [Vol. 22, 1886.]
W. Jennings Demorest, Publisher, 7 East 14th St., New York.
mt-d&w.

1886.
Harper's Bazar.
ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Bazar is the only paper in the world that combines the choicest literature and the finest art illustrations with the latest fashions and methods of household adornment. Its weekly illustrations and descriptions of the newest Paris and New York styles, with its useful pattern-sheet supplements and cut patterns, by enabling ladies to be their own dressmakers, save many times the cost of subscription. Its papers on cooking, the management of servants, and housekeeping in its various details are eminently practical. Much attention is given to the interesting topic of social etiquette, and its illustrations of art needlework are acknowledged to be unequalled. Its literary merit is of the highest excellence, and the unique character of its humorous pictures has won for it the name of the American Punch.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.
PER YEAR:

HARPER'S BAZAR	$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 numbers)	10 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States and Canada.

The volumes of the Bazar begin with the first number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the number next after the receipt of order.

Bound volumes of Harper's Bazar for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense, (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7.00 per volume. Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1.00 each.

Remittances should be made by post office money order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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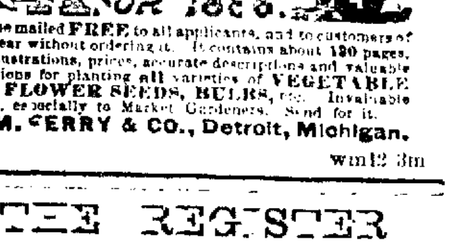
HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, Mrs. Margret J. Palmer, then of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did on the eighteenth day of December, A. D. 1882, by her certain deed of trust of that date duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the 19th day of December, A. D. 1882, in book 61 at page 115, convey to the undersigned F. G. Rowe of said county, as trustee, and in case of his failure from any reason to act as such trustee, then to the then acting county clerk of said El Paso county, as the successor in trust, the following described real estate, situate in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, to wit: Lots numbered twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six in Haynes addition to the city of Colorado Springs, county and state aforesaid, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to Henry S. Haynes of twelve certain promissory notes of the said Margret J. Palmer, of even date therewith, for the principal sum of ten hundred dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from date of said notes until paid. And whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said sum of money according to the tenor and effect of said promissory notes, or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, then in that case the said trustee, or in case of his failure from any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the then acting county clerk of said El Paso county, shall sell the said real estate for the purpose of paying the said principal and interest on said notes and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust. And whereas, the times of payment of a portion of the said notes have passed and default has been made in the payment of the same, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said promissory notes and in and by virtue of the authority in us vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the said F. G. Rowe, or in case of my failure from any reason to execute said trust, then the undersigned E. J. Eaton, being the acting county clerk of said El Paso county, the successor in trust, will on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1886, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, sell the above described property and improvements situated thereon, at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory notes and the interest thereon, together with costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated Colorado Springs, El Paso county, December 12, 1885.

F. G. ROWE, Trustee.
E. J. EATON,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Colo.
wm12-4 Successor in Trust.



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1886.
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ILLUSTRATED.

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$10 REWARD.

STRAYED—Two Roan Cows branded R E on left side. The above reward will be paid for return to William Strachan, Squirrel creek. Address Box 621, Colorado Springs. wm12-2t

THE ELK HORN,
Colorado Avenue, Colorado City.
FINE LIQUORS AND SEGARS,
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HENRY COBY, Proprietor.
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NewspaperARCHIVE.com

From Saturday's Daily.

SOLID SILVER.

A Meeting in the Interest of Colorado's Chief Product.

In accordance with the call issued through the columns of the GAZETTE and other local papers about twenty-five persons assembled in the city hall last night to organize a Bimetallic association and to listen to remarks by Hon. H. W. Comstock on the silver question.

Judge McMorris was chosen as chairman and Chauncey Curtiss as secretary.

The chairman expressed his regret that there were not a larger number present insomuch as the question at issue was of much importance to every resident of the Centennial state. He called upon Hon. H. W. Comstock, who was present as a representative of the National Bimetallic association, to express his views and state the objects of the meeting.

Mr. Comstock took the platform and stated that he had been appointed to father the interests of the silver cause. "He had canvassed many of the southern counties in the interest of the association and had met with considerable success, and his chief purpose was to perfect as thorough organizations in the northern counties of the state. His motives were to crystalize the sentiments of the Coloradoans on the silver question. Other counties had organized and it was the aim of the different organizations to have a state convention. Those present will know best how to perfect an El Paso county organization to co-operate with those already formed in other counties. Something must be done to restore the old silver dollar and a concert of action is the only way in which it can be accomplished."

It is proposed to raise three-fourths of it in the northern half of this state, and it is hoped the southern half will furnish the other fourth. It is important that a branch of the association should be established in every county. The speaker had already visited six counties, and had succeeded in effecting in each a good and efficient organization. He assumed that Colorado men are all in favor of silver, and hoped that a good working branch could be established.

Mr. Comstock then suggested that an executive committee of eleven be appointed to establish a local organization.

A motion to that effect was put and adopted. On the motion of Mr. A. H. Corman, a committee of three composed of A. L. Corman, W. F. Ellis and W. H. Macomber, appointed by the chair selected the following committee of eleven: Irving Howbert, C. L. White, J. . . B. McFerran, J. L. Kerr, J. W. Steele, A. H. Corman, H. C. Crawford, J. F. Seldomridge, Harvey Young, T. A. McMorris, W. F. Wilder.

The report of the committee was favorably received and adopted.

Professor Kerr made a few vigorous remarks in the interest of Colorado's leading production, and urged the citizens of Colorado Springs to extend their utmost co-operation.

Mr. Comstock then went on to give a few elementary propositions in relation to the status of silver in our monetary system. He presumed that all present would concede the truth of three simple arguments, namely:

First—A stable monetary system is a potent factor in establishing the wisdom of any financial policy of the government.

Second—A stable monetary system must be one which is based upon the use of indestructible metals for coinage.

Third—The most stable of such metals is that which by the uniform increase of its production has kept even pace with the growth in the population of the world.

The speaker took up the third of these propositions, and presented interesting statistics to compare the relative production of silver and gold since 1700, since which date quite accurate records have been kept. The world's production of gold from 1700 to 1720 was $8,520,000, and silver $74,781,000. For twenty years ending in 1760 it was $16,356,000 in gold and $22,157,000 in silver. During the last twenty years in the same century it was $11,-$00,000 in gold and $86,533,000 in silver. In the first twenty years of the present century it was $7,600,000 in gold and $45,763,000 silver. In twenty years ending 1850 it was $36,393,000 gold and $19,875,000 silver. For twenty five years ending 1885 it was $79,450,-000 in silver. The largest production of gold has been from 1850 to 1855, when it was $160,000,000, since which it has steadily dropped off. The speaker gave statistics showing the steady decrease in the production of gold, and at the same time the constant and healthy increase in the output of silver, giving figures for the United States and estimates also for the world.

Mr. Comstock gave some forcible illustrations to show the fallacy of the single gold standard idea. For instance, suppose a farmer has become rich and prosperous by growing wheat, his land having been so situated that in times of drought, when his neighbors were ruined, his ground remained productive. Then suppose that, being now engaged in raising more corn than wheat, he should go back to the idea that wheat is the only grain fit to be raised, notwithstanding his land is doing much better when producing both. Or, suppose a successful manufacturer of various textiles should come to the conclusion that broadcloth is the only fabric fit for men and boys to wear, and thenceforth stop making cassimere.

Or that a merchant should make up his mind that silk is the only kind of goods women and girls should wear, in the kitchen and parlor and at all times and that he should no more sell calicoes and ginghams.

These would be no more absurd than the position of the mono-metallists of the United States, who demand that we lock up this great mint here in our mountains, and that we limit coinage to a metal the production of which has declined from $3 per capita in 1854 to less than 50 cents, and give up a metal which in that time has increased in production per capita from a few cents to about a dollar.

The speaker alluded to the struggles of the gold advocates in England, and closed with some interesting calculations on the probable financial needs of the increasing population of the United States during the next twenty years. He said that the resistance of many wise men in England and Germany to the mono-metallic doctrine is such that there is hope of the whole civilized world using silver within a few years, and that if we in the United States can for one or two years longer postpone a suspension of silver coinage this general adoption of silver will come about.

The meeting then adjourned on the motion of Captain Wilder.

Mr. Washington Pastorius, we understand, has made a contract for the flagging of the walks in front of the properties owned by him on Tejon street.

A subscription was started yesterday for John W. Long, who lost his team and wagon in the fire on Thursday night, and we understand that over two hundred dollars have already been raised. Mr. Long had but recently purchased the outfit with the intention of teaming during the winter. His capital was almost entirely invested and the loss was a heavy one for him to sustain.

At the annual election of the officers of the Pike's Peak commandery, held on Thursday night, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Col. . C. Skinner, E. C.; J. F. Humphrey, Gen.; J. M. Ellison, C. G.; J. H. Kerr, Prel.; James P. Barnes, J. W.; J. A. Hinchat . . S. W.; J. W. Salmon, Treas.; and A. Mathews, Rec.

The Antlers arrivals: H. W. Comstock, Canon City; H. E. Wright, Boston; C. D. Richards, Kansas City; F. B. Woodruff, St. Louis; . E. L. Lo . Chicago; A. Bonnell, jr., and wife, New York city; Chas. P. Creamer, Boston; Leon Tarkan, New York; John A. Godfrey, Chicago; J. G. Wells, Castle Rock; J. P. Lowe, Denver; F. B. Semple, Salt Lake.

There was a large number of people in attendance at the Congregational fair yesterday, during the entire day. The fair closed in the evening, nearly all of the goods having been disposed of. It succeeded even beyond the expectations of the originators and those who took an active part in it. What the ladies will realize from it is not yet estimated.

On the night of January 1st there will be a billiard tournament at The Antlers' billiard room. Mr. Fred Edwards, the proprietor, proposes offering three prizes: First, a gold badge; second, a season ticket; and third, an inlaid cue. Mr. Edwards will, by his offers, stimulate considerable of a strife among the amateur billiard players of Colorado Springs. The prizes given will be worth contesting for.

From Sunday's Daily.

Wool Report.

Coates Bros., of Philadelphia send out the following report under the date of December 1: During the past month there has been a moderate demand for most grades of wool. Prices have been firm, as holders are strong in the belief that there is but little wool to come forward from the west and the stocks now in the east must be the practical supply for the consumer until next summer. The only other resort is to foreign markets, and while prices abroad are somewhat higher, yet considerable Australian and Montevideo wools have been ordered and may be expected to arrive during next February and March. These shipments have had the tendency to slightly affect the price of fine domestic wools which have of late been slow of sale, but coarse and medium grades are strong at advanced figures. Low combing wools are scarce and in demand, while good medium in several instances has been sold at 40.

Territory wools are closely sold up at full values. All quarter and medium grades are wanted, while fine is neglected. Colorado and New Mexican fall wools have sold freely and are in small supply. Light condition lots bring full prices while inferior descriptions are in less demand.

The quotations for Colorado are:

Medium and fine choice	2[illegible]—27
Medium and fine average	21—23
Common and quarter blood	20—21
Coarse, carpet	17—19

Obituary—James McCoy.

Mr. James McCoy, a resident during the past seventeen months of Colorado Springs, died at The Antlers at 10 o'clock last night at the age of 59 years. For a time after his coming here his health was very materially improved; but the dread disease—consumption—had made too serious inroads, and for one at his advanced age recovery was almost beyond even the sanguine hopes of his friends. For the past ten weeks his life has hung as by a thread, and his wife and four sons have been in almost daily expectation of his death. The rest he so earnestly longed for has come at last; but the warm personal friends he has made in Colorado Springs mourn his death. His lovely Christian character, the estimable qualities of his heart and mind, his gentleness and kindliness, have made him beloved of his friends. There are none who have known him well that are not the better for his having lived among us here. His remains will be taken to his former home in Troy, N. Y., to-night, and the warm sympathies of a friends will accompany those who must undertake the sad journey. G. R. J.

Colorado Springs, Dec. 5, 1885.

November Weather Report

U. S. SIGNAL STATION,
PIKE'S PEAK, COLO.

*Highest barometer and date	18.38—9th
Lowest " " "	17.139—5th
Monthly mean barometer	17.637
Highest temperature and date	32—8th
Lowest " " "	9—12th
Monthly mean temperature	8
Monthly range of temperature	42.2
Greatest daily range of temperature	28.5—7th
Least daily range of temperature	3.0—24th
†Monthly mean humidity	84.5
Monthly mean dew point	9.8
Prevailing wind direction	west
Maximum velocity of wind and direction—72 miles north and west, 6th and 7th	
Number of days on which rain or snow fell	8
Total rainfall or melted snow	.87in.

NOTE—*The barometer can be reduced to sea level by adding the following constant—12.65.
† One hundred per cent being complete saturation.
H. HALL, Observer.

County Assessor Perkins went to Pueblo on the Thunderbolt yesterday afternoon.

A masquerade ball is promised in Masonic hall on New Year's eve and all who participate can expect a good time.

Mr. A. T. Newell of Bradford, Penn., and his daughter Mrs. E. F. Rice, of Boston, arrived yesterday on a visit to Mr. Newell's daughter, Mrs. . E. Lundstrem.

Mr. J. G. Wells left yesterday for Durango where he will take charge of the Denver & Rio Grande station for a week or ten days during the absence of the regular agent.

Mr. Richard A. Cutter of Peoria, Illinois, is among the arrivals at The Antlers. We understand that he contemplates investing quite extensively in El Paso county ranch property.

Adjutant General Frank Taylor tells County Assessor Perkins that he prepared the most careful and complete military poll report made by any county in the state. Mr. Perkins took the responsibility of having his own blanks and books printed. And the form used by him has been adopted by Arapahoe and other counties in the state.

In our business local column we print section nine of the fire ordinance for the information of the public generally, as there seems to be some misunderstanding about it. Marshal Saxton informs us that it is his intention to rigidly enforce this ordinance and hopes that all will take due warning. It is thought that the fire the other night originated by hot ashes being blown from a hole in the ground. Such pits will have to be abolished and the ordinance complied with.

From Tuesday's Daily.

CITY COUNCIL.

The City Fathers Meet and Transact Routine Business.

The first meeting of the city council for the month of December was held in the council chamber last night. There were present Aldermen Strickler, Skinner, Farrar, Hughes, Edwards, Hemenway, Wilder and Himebaugh.

In the absence of Mayor Barnes, Alderman Strickler presided over the meeting.

During the reading of the minutes Alderman Wilder moved that the reading of the ordinance relating to sidewalks be dispensed with.

Under the head of reports of committees the city engineer submitted a chart of the water mains of the city which he had prepared.

The matter of lands through which water mains pass and for which the deeds thereto had not been perfected was referred to the committee on water works.

A motion that the city engineer make a duplicate of the chart to be placed in the county clerk's office was carried.

City Treasurer Martin's report for the month of November was received and placed on file.

The police magistrate's report was also received.

The reports of the fire companies were received and placed on file, with the exception of the Col[illegible] company which failed to report.

Alderman Wilder submitted an ordinance concerning poll taxes.

The following bills were then allowed:

Gas & Coke Co	$ 19.50
J. H. [illegible]	8
C. J. Davis	25.30
L. E. Thomas	4.25
E. C. Bartlett	6.70
R. G. Perkins	230.00
Sundry accounts	50.85
Fire department	66.65
Police	186.35
Salaries	201.65
W. F. Douglass	6.00
Gazette	6.25
Crissey & Thomas	6.87
Water commissioner	5.00
E. C. Bartlett	17.55
H. I. Reed	14.50
Street and ditch	226.50
W. Saxton	5.00
H. C. McFerry	5.00
George [illegible]	2.70
J. B. Levery	15.83
H. T. O'Brien	1.90
J. [illegible]	2.75
G. S. Barnes	32.25

A bill of Wm. Ray's for damages was referred to the committee on finance.

Considerable discussion was occasioned as to which of several expressmen was the first to get hose carts to the late fire, but was finally compromised by allowing both Messrs. Bain and Abernethy first money for getting to the Nevada avenue fire.

Alderman Skinner moved that hereafter the county assessor be not allowed any pay until he complies with the statutes concerning the assessor's duties, and the clerk be requested to send him a copy of the resolution. Carried.

The city clerk on motion was instructed to have the map of the city's water mains recorded.

On motion adjourned.

"TALLY HO."

A Decidedly Clever Attraction at the Opera House Last Night.

The weather last night was not the most favorable for bringing out a Colorado Springs audience, consequently there was not a very large number of people at the opera house to witness the production of "Tally Ho." It was without question a performance that deserved and should have had better patronage. The play, written by Joaquin Miller, has a fair plot but not one that takes with the western people. It however gives a good representation of western life, is not of a blood and thunder nature and ought as a rule please eastern audiences.

The company is carefully organized and gives better satisfaction than many others that visit Colorado Springs. Mr. L. J. Downing, the star, is an actor of genuine merit and a great favorite in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and other eastern cities. He fills his part well and pleased every one, while his singing took the house by storm and there were frequent encores. In other respects the support was good and the performance as a whole gave good satisfaction.

Mr. John Pierce felt very happy yesterday over an increase in the family. It was a boy and weighed nine pounds.

Mr. John Munson has resigned his position with the Denver & Rio Grande and left for the east on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Thomas Wilson has accepted a position with a Denver wholesale firm to work up trade on the road. He left for Durango last night.

Says the Silver City Enterprise: "The Rose is producing the finest ore in the history of the mine from a depth of 130 feet. This is a new and rich strike."

A German James Sage of Aspen spent Sunday in Colorado Springs. He was a former resident of the city and met many friends during his short stay here.

Mr. A. C. Daniels left for the east yesterday with the intention of remaining away several months. Mr. Joe McCoombs will fill a position in the store during his absence.

Mr. E. C. McCormac is now engaged in putting on chimney caps. He placed one on one of the chimneys of the GAZETTE office yesterday, which gives good satisfaction.

Some one yesterday asked the question: "What makes Captain W. R. Hoopy look so pleased?" He, happening to overhear the remark, said: "Come and smoke, boys, it's a girl."

The passenger and freight receipts of the Denver & Rio Grande at the Colorado Springs station for the month of November were larger than those of any previous month in the year.

Mr. A. Sagendorf spent part of Sunday in the city. He had just returned from Antonito where he had been in company with Secretary of State Edwards appraising certain lands that are in dispute.

There was a meeting of the Colorado Springs Bicycle club last night. There were a number of active members present, and it is thought that there will be a number of members added to the club in a short time.

An art reception will be given in Mr. F. A. Nims' photographic parlors on the evening of December 15, from 7 to 10 o'clock. Many of our local artists will furnish pictures for exhibition. During the evening a musical program will also be presented which will be announced later.

Mr. M. B. Eames, who for some time past has been a resident of Colorado Springs, died at his home on Sunday morning. He came here from Troy, Ohio, and has been engaged in the photographic business on North Tejon street. The funeral will take place to-day from the First M. E. church and will be conducted under the auspices of I. O. O. F., of which deceased was a member.

Real Estate Transfers.

For one week ending December 7, reported by F. G. Howe, real estate agent:

CITY PROPERTY.

Andrew Organ to Catharine Organ, n hf of lot 7, blk 144,	$300
Wm P Seu l to Washington Pastorius, lots 1 and 3 and n hf of lot 5, blk 31,	1
Mary K Barlett to Acelia Gancolfo, 100 x 190 in blk 249, add 1,	750

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

Margaret Taylor to F E Taylor, sw qr of se qr of sec 19, tp 11, r 65	300
Abraham Brinker to C C McIntyre, s hf of sec 12, tp 13, r 67; n hf of se qr of ne qr of sw qr, se qr of nw qr of sec 11, tp 12, r 67; ne qr of ne qr of sec 13, tp 12, r 67; nw qr of ne qr of ne qr of nw qr of sec 20, tp 12, r 66; se qr of sw qr, sw qr of se qr of sec 17, tp 12, r 66; sw qr, se qr, n hf of se qr of sec 7, tp 12, r 66; nw qr, sw qr of sec 8, tp 12, r 66,	5000
Geo A Boudrick to Benj F Galley, sw qr of sw qr of sec 5, tp 21, r 66, contg 40 acres	350
Sarah J Putnam to J D Nees, nw qr and e hf of nw qr of sec 1, tp 11, r 67, contg 130 80-100 acres,	300
Milton B Irving to P Barton Strange et al, w hf of se qr sec 35, tp 17, r 65,	1
Julian Gammon to Gateshire Stock Co, ne qr of se qr of sec 23, tp 1., r 63,	150

COLORADO CITY.

Margaret Taylor to F E Taylor, lot 7, blk 198,	175
Daniel F Vonsman to Richard C Flower, lot 6, blk 125, and lots 3, 4 and 5, blk 47,	100
Calanthe Sheldon to . B. Houston, lts 20 2., blk 119.	1
Darius Moody to Catharine Huston, lts 22 and 23, blk 149,	250

MANITOU PROPERTY.

W. . Barbour to H. . Grafton, about 113 sq ft in blk "D"	1,250

MONUMENT PROPERTY.

County of El Paso to Sam E Taylor, lt 3, blk 5.	75

PATENTS.

J. S. Wm Lohey, e hf of ne qr and e hf of se qr sec 18, tp 12, r 66, contg 160 acres.

J. S. to Francis B. Hill, se qr of se qr sec 23, nw qr of ne qr, nw qr of se qr and sw qr of nw qr sec 25, nw qr of se qr of sec 6, in tp 12, r 65, contg 200 acres.

J. S. to Isaac Gutshall, e hf of ne qr sec 17, tp 11, r 65, contg 80 acres.

An old and intimate friend of mine is Parker's Hair Balsam. I have used it five years and could not do without it. It has stopped my hair from falling, restored its natural black color and wholly cleansed it from dandruff.—Miss Pearl Aneson, St. Louis, Mo.
dsatwl-19-1y

DRUNKENNESS
Instantly Cured.
Dr. Haines' GOLDEN SPECIFIC instantly destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors. It can be secretly administered in coffee, tea, or any article of food, even in liquor itself, with never-failing results. Thousands of the worst drunkards have been cured, who to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. Endorsed by everybody who knows of its virtues but saloon keepers. Send for pamphlet containing hundreds of testimonials from the best women and men from all parts of the country. Address in confidence.
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185 Race St., Cincinnati, O.
wk-31-6m

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Rags
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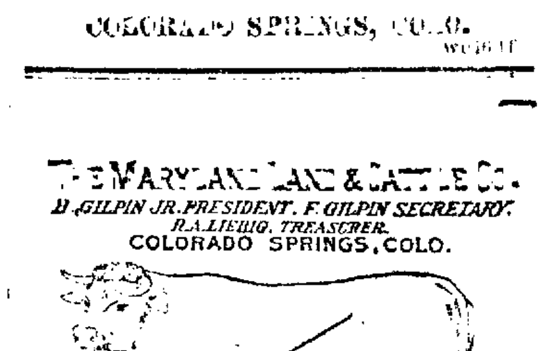
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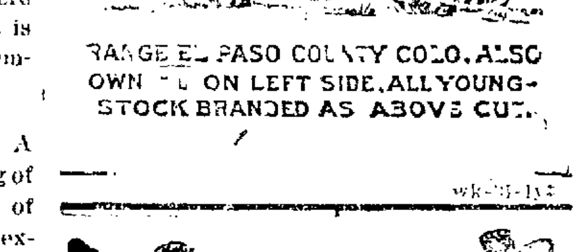
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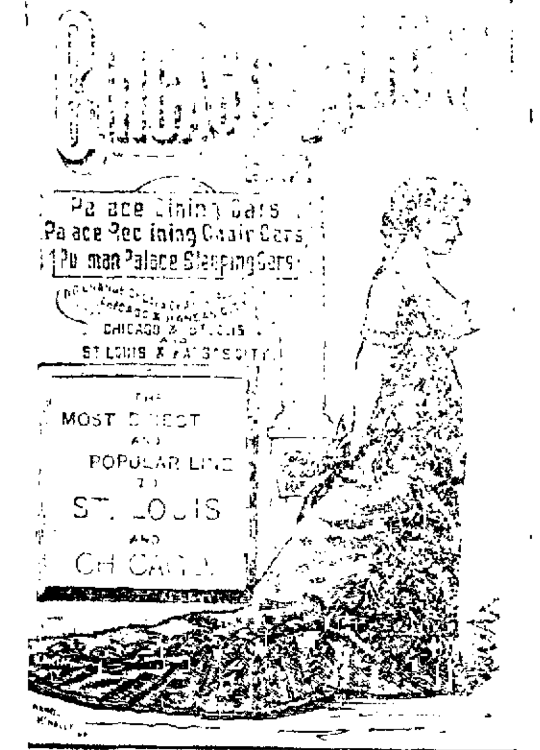

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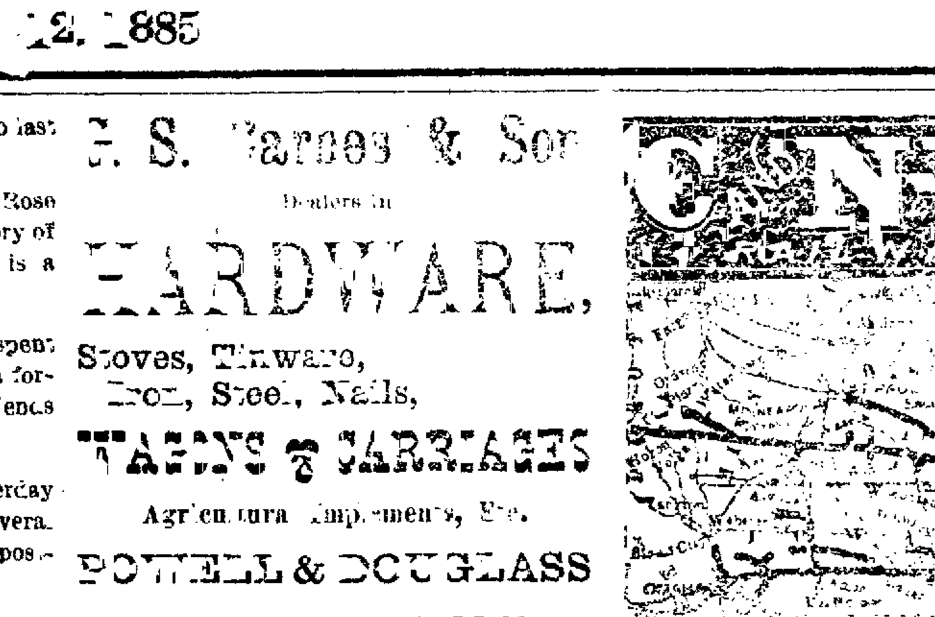

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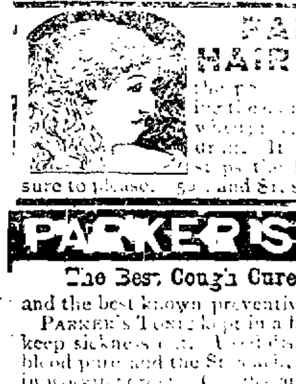
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